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India Will Remain One & United

Ambedkar Pleads For Wise Statesmanship

SUPPORTS JAYAKAR'S STAND IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, December 17. (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar made powerful speeches in the Constituent Assembly this morning. One reinforcing arguments in favour of Pt. Nehru's resolution on the declaration of objectives and the other supporting Dr. Jayakar's move for a postponement of a decision on that resolution.

CRISIS COMING

Dr. Mukherjee said: "I feel that a crisis is coming. If India is going to be free, it is not going to be by constitutional means in view of the developments during the last few weeks. We shall function on our own responsibility and prepare a Constitution which we shall be able to place before the bar of world opinion and demonstrate that we have treated the minorities in a just and equitable manner."

INDIA WILL BE ONE

Dr. Ambedkar declared: "I am quite convinced that given time and circumstances, nothing in the world will prevent this country from becoming one. So far as the ultimate goal is concerned. Therefore, I think none of us need have any apprehension or doubt." He added:

"If from this place I support Dr. Jayakar's amendment it is because I want all of us to realise that whether we are right or wrong, whether the decision we take is in consonance with legal rights, let us leave all that aside. This is too big a question to be reduced to mere legality. Let us prove by our conduct that we have not only the power but the wisdom to carry with us all sections of the country and make them march on the road to unity."

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Seth Govind Das and Mr. M. R. Masani spoke in support of the resolution. The House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly today continued the debate on Pandit Nehru's resolution on the declaration of objectives.

Mr. M. R. Masani, speaking as "an Indian first and last" and as a "Democratic Socialist", supported the resolution.

"No nation", said Mr Masani, 'can tolerate the existence of perpetual or permanent minorities. Either that nation absorbs all the minorities or in course of time it breaks up. Therefore, while I welcome the clause in this resolution which promises adequate safeguards for the minorities, I would say that ultimately no legal safeguard can protect small minorities from the over-whelming domination of big masses unless on both sides an effort is made to get closer and become one corporate, homogenous nation. That process has been shown to us in the United States, where peoples of different racial strains have come together and with one unfortunate exception have been absorbed in the common nation."

OVERHAULING SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The resolution in his view, clearly rejected the present social structure. There could be no other meaning to clause five of the resolution, which referred to justice—social, economic and political. As he understood the resolution, it would not tolerate the gross inequalities which existed in our country; it would not tolerate the exploitation of the fruits of a man's labour by somebody else. It certainly meant that everyone who toiled for the common good would get his fair share of the fruits of his labour. It also means that the people of this country will get, so far as the constitution can endow them with social security and the right to work or maintenance by the community. The resolution also provides for equality of opportunity.

Equality of opportunity presupposes equal facilities for education, for the development of the talent that is latent in each one of us."

FAR-REACHING SOCIAL CHANGES ENVISAGED

It was fashionable in our times to argue that social or economic changes could not be brought about unless individual liberty and democracy were first destroyed. Pt. Nehru's resolution, if he read it aright, was a refutation of that thesis. It envisaged far-reaching social changes—social justice in the fullest sense—but at the same time it worked for those changes through political democracy and individual liberty. The resolution pointed the direction to a constitution where the people would be in the centre and the development of the individual personality would be the main aim of our social good.

FRANK ANTHONY SUPPORTS JAYAKAR'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Frank Anthony, the Anglo-Indian leader, supported Dr. Jayakar's amendment.

He appreciated the solemn character of the main resolution and he was not going to support the amendment arguing in its favour technical or legal reasons. He realised the fact that the first part of the main resolution affirming solemn resolve to proclaim an Independent Sovereign Republic was an article of faith with the Congress. It represented the supreme objective for which they had fought so long and so arduously and no one could or should and no one would dare to oppose them.

From a constitutional point of view Mr. Anthony thought that Dr. Jayakar's amendment and the original resolution in regard to the fundamental objective of the Constitution, namely, it should be a free and democratic sovereign state was identical. What Dr. Jayakar's amendment had asked them was to defer a declaration on the remaining parts of the main resolution in regard to Indian States, Provinces and its powers and functions. This, Mr. Anthony believed, was because the resolution might expose them to the charge, however baseless it was, that they prejudiced matters on which decisions should be made after they had been fully canvassed and discussed in the Assembly. "I believe," Mr. Anthony said, "that this amendment ought to be adopted because it is dictated by humility and by considerations of statesmanship and by the desire of everyone of us to get the greatest measure of goodwill between the two major parties to see the great country of ours to be strengthened and free."

DR. S. P. MUKHERJEE

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee opposing Dr. Jayakar's amendment said its effect was that the Constituent Assembly could not pass Pandit Nehru's resolution until the sections had met, if they ever met at all, and made their recommendations. Dr. Jayakar had maintained that this resolution could not be passed until both the States and the Muslim League were enabled to attend the Assembly.

As for the Indian States Dr. Mukherjee said they could not come even if they wished to come until the sections had met and settled the Provincial Constitution which would take

(Continued on Page 5.)

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BOMBAY COLLECTIVE FINES ORDINANCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay has issued an ordinance to amend the Bombay Security Measured Ordinance 1946 says a Press Note.

The Bombay Security Measures Ordinance 1946, contains no provision as regards the procedure to be adopted in recovering the collective fines.

The amendment is intended to enable the Government to make rules for the recovery of the fine imposed under Section 4 of the Ordinance which it is desirable should be collected quickly, if that section is to be effective.

Nehru Gets Fond Of 'Nargis' Takes A Bunch To Capital

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.—Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru flew for Delhi this morning with a bunch of Nargis flowers in his hands.

The Vice-President of the Interim Government has suddenly become very fond of Nargis flowers. He was found reaching for them in darkness in Anand Bhawan last night.

Pandit Nehru's gardener rushed with torch and threw light here and there. Pandit Nehru dressed in Chorcidar Pajama and Sherwani with cigarette pressed between his lips was looking for the Nargis. People thought it might be some snake crawling in the garden. "Pluck some Nargis early tomorrow morning. I will take them to Delhi", he told the gardener.

"Very well, Sir", the gardener replied.

Pandit Nehru thus goes to Delhi with Nargis flowers.

NEHRU RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Delhi this morning.

Employers And Trade Unions

Sir Homi Modi On Lesson Of Strike Wave In Country

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17 (A.P.I.): Sir Homi Mody in his presidential address at the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Employers' Federation of India said that a momentous change had come over the concept of the Government of India although its form had technically remained the same.

Sir Homi Mody referred to "the strike wave that had spread over the country during the year" and said that from labour in factories and mines, the trouble had spread to the white-collared class, and unions of all sorts, amazing in their number and variety, had sprung into being. What industry I needed was a healthy trade union movement, he said and it should be their duty to encourage its growth by a readiness to meet just demands and to ensure that the conditions they provided made for contentment and efficiency. On behalf of a large body of industrialists, he could safely say that every measure which was calculated to enhance the well-being of the working classes and at the same time made for greater efficiency and discipline would have their support.

Alluding to what he described as the "cry of nationalisation" Sir Homi said that it was common ground that economic individualism, in its extreme form had outlived its day. The protagonist of free enterprise were prepared for a measure of regulation which would ensure more equitable distribution of the products of industry and a general diffusion of well-being amongst the various elements constituting society. He however, urged that in the framing of an All-India policy every aspect of the problem should be considered with the care it deserved and every opportunity be given to the interests concerned to put forward their case.

Sir Homi Mody was re-elected President of the Federation for 1947 and Sir John Burder, Sir Robert Menzies and Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, Deputy Presidents.

PROHIBITION BILL FOR NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION

KARWAR, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): "A definite plan about prohibition applicable to the whole of the Province of Bombay has been finalised", observed Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Government of Bombay, in an interview.

"The 'pros' and 'cons' of the scheme have been thoroughly thrashed out in all their bearings", added Mr. Patil, "and after the Cabinet as a whole has examined it, it will emerge in the form of a Bill at the next session of the Legislature."

The Excise Minister said that "the financial loss that will have to be faced by the Government when the scheme will be launched will be made up by the proceeds from the Sales Tax, an increased share of the income-tax and the quota of the estate duties from the Central Government."

In order that the prohibition scheme could be an all out success, the Minister added, the Government has decided to negotiate with the surrounding States and other provincial territories and secure their fullest co-operation in the working out of the scheme.

The contemplated Bill, said Mr. Patil, proposed to levy very heavy penalties on smuggling, illicit distillation etc.

Asked whether mere drinking of liquor would be made an offence and penalised, the Minister replied that it would be the next step.

Last Saturday the Minister discussed the working of prohibition in Karwar District at a conference of officials and non-officials of the District.

TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

Big British Plan And Experts For Bombay

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A gigantic textile machinery manufacturing plant, ultimately capable of turning out half a million spindles per year, replete with up-to-date devices and manned by expert skilled labour and technicians, will shortly be shifted from London to Bombay.

Negotiations to this effect have been successfully completed and two British experts are reaching Bombay at an early date with a comprehensive blue-print for a factory-establishment to house the imposing plant in this city, to finance which and other similar undertakings a joint-stock company with a capital of one and a half crores of rupees is to be floated.

The Government of Bombay, it is learnt, have signified their consent to this venture, which is the outcome of the efforts of the recent Indian Textile Delegation to Britain, who are submitting their report regarding the manufacture of textile machinery in this country to the Central Government.

BIG VENTURE.

The contemplated plant will manufacture nearly three lakhs of spindles per annum, with the certainty of reaching the half-a-million target in five years' time.

It is understood that the British experts and technicians will be sent back as soon as a sufficient number of young Indians are trained to undertake the effective and efficient management of the textile machinery manufactory. It is also proposed to send a batch of Indian youths for training in British textile manufactories under an arrangement which has been arrived at with the textile interests in Great Britain. This task will be undertaken immediately.

BRITISH SHARE.

The textile manufacturers of Britain will not be allowed to hold more than 30 per cent of the shares in the Indian company to be floated.

The argument of the British owners of the London plant in consenting to the transfer to Bombay seems to be based on the short supply of labour, coal and steel in England. Indian steel is said to be cheapest on the world market, with the exception of Australian steel. Co-operation with Indian interests, they feel, would ultimately enable them to outwit other foreign competitors.

In addition to the two British experts who will accompany the plant, another expert is expected to arrive in India before the end of the current year to help the Indian textile manufacturers to turn out spare parts, as an emergency measure to meet the acute scarcity.

The transfer of the plant from London to Bombay does not in any way militate against the agreement, said to have been reached between British textile machinery manufacturers and the Indian delegation, to reserve 25 per cent of British machinery for Indian consumption, the "Bombay Chronicle" representative was told.

KARACHI, December 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. G. M. Syed who arrived in Karachi from his village today has convened a meeting of his followers tomorrow to consider the situation arising after the Assembly elections in Sind.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Previous Closing	32.32
Today's Opening	32.32
Difference	—15
Today's Closing	32.25
Difference	—57

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Stock Exchange Opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 39-1/2 General Motors 52. United States Steel Common 72-1/4. United States preference 148-1/2.

Wage Struggle In America

PITTSBURG, December 16. (Reuter): Mr. Philip Murray, President of the powerful United States Trade Union Federation—the Congress of industrial Organisations—today called for "substantial wage increase without increases in prices" for 2,35,000 members of C. I. O. Unions. He was speaking to leading C. I. O. officials, who met here to work out their strategy to secure higher wages.

Mr. Murray told his officials that the United States faced a total of 19 million unemployed, if the production were allowed to fall back to 1940 level.

Persian Troops Enter Astara

TEHERAN, December 17. (Reuter): Persian Imperial troops have entered Astara, Azerbaijan port on the Caspian Sea just south of the frontier of Soviet-Azerbaijan, it was officially announced in Teheran.

Elections for the fifteenth Majlis have again been postponed.

VIJAYALAKSHMI ATTENDS CONSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (API).—Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit took her seat in the Constituent Assembly today amid cheers. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, said, he was happy to welcome her after her great achievement in the UNO.

MRS. PANDIT CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORTS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17, (A.P.I.): A press "communique" says:—

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Organization, contradicts a new agency report from Karachi (not A.P.I.) which states that, in the course of an interview, she said that the British delegates to the U. N. Assembly did not appreciate her mixing with Russian delegates and that all along her movements were being shadowed.

Mrs. Pandit wishes it to be known that she made no such statements either at Karachi or elsewhere and that the report is wholly incorrect.

U. S. GOLD FOR BOMBAY

KARACHI, December 17. (A.P.I.): India will import about 1,00,000 tolas of U. S. A. gold by air during the month of December 1946. The consignments are expected to be flown from America to Karachi on their way to Bombay shortly.

Latest News

CONFIDENCE IN BLUM CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 17. (Reuter): The French National Assembly to-day gave the inaugural vote of confidence to the all-Socialist Cabinet formed by the veteram Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum, to fill the gap left by the Assembly's inability to find a governmental majority.

ROYAL ROMANCE AND DRESSMAKERS.

LONDON, Dec. 17. (U.P.A.): Buckingham Palace denials that Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece were unofficially engaged were noticeably weaker to-day, and West End dressmakers said they had deduced that the Royal romance was approaching the announcement stage from discreet inquiries for costumes from noble clients.

Princess Elizabeth had no public engagements to-day, and Prince Philip was reported back on Naval duty. Their last public appearance together was in a theatre party last week.

KRIPALANI CANCELS MADRAS VISIT

MADRAS, Dec. 17, (A.P.I.): The Congress President Acharya J. B. Kripalani has now cancelled his projected visit to Madras, it is learnt.

NEW DELHI, December 17. (A.P.I.): The International Refugee Organisation under the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organisation will be the only body of which India is not going to be a member. The I. R. O. will succeed the Inter-Governmental Committee of Refugees of which India is a member, but from which she has given one year's notice of withdrawal.

THREAT TO BOMB BUCKINGHAM PALACE

LONDON, Dec. 17, (Reuter): The Royal residence, the Buckingham Palace was threatened by a bomb attack today.

Two more warning telephone messages were made today bringing the total of such calls, since last Friday, to 23.

The first call today was to a firm of builders and contractors saying that the Victoria Station—one of the Main London Railway Stations—would be blown up in five minutes. The message was passed to the police headquarters at Scotland Yard.

Three hours later, an anonymous call was made to the suburban telephone exchange saying "this is a warning that the Buckingham Palace will be bombed at zero hour". This message was also passed to Scotland Yard.

Precautions have been taken.

Congress Move Against Tyranny Of Majority

MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN 'B' AND 'C' SECTIONS

High Command Not Upset By Statement In Lords

NEW DELHI, December 17. (U.P.I.): The Congress High Command do not seem to have got flurried over Lord Pethick-Lawrence's statement in the British House of Lords last night. As far as could be ascertained by the "United Press of India" special representative from the trend of talks in the Constitution House circles, the Congress High Command would stick to their previous decision and would go on playing their part in the Assembly which follows from the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16 in its entirety.

This means that the members of the Congress Bloc in the Constituent Assembly would participate in their respective sections as envisaged in the Cabinet Mission's plans. The Congress view point at this stage seems to be that the interests of the minorities in the Muslim majority provinces included in Sections 'B' and 'C' would be safeguarded through an Advisory Committee contemplated in paragraph 20 of the Cabinet Mission's Plan.

This Committee will have to be appointed by the Constituent Assembly as a whole and will function under the terms of reference formulated by the same. In this way it is felt that such minority interests as Sikhs and Hindus in Section 'B' as well as tribes and excluded areas in Assam and Hindus in Bengal would come under the purview of the Constituent Assembly as a whole and not of the Muslim majority in these two Sections.

It is further contended that safeguards for minorities which may be recommended by the Advisory Committee referred to would be binding on the members participating in the sections according to Paragraph 20 of the Cabinet Mission's statement.

Another safeguard against what is apprehended as the possible tyranny of majority in three sections would according to this group of Congressmen, be found in the fact that the sections are expected to function on the lines chalked out by the Rules and Procedure Committee which has already been appointed by the Constituent Assembly as a whole.

The United Press of India understands that the members belonging to Sections 'B' and 'C' have not yet got fully reconciled to the above line of action and it has been decided to lead a deputation consisting of representatives of these two groups to the Congress Working Committee tomorrow for elucidation of points involved in the step which the Congress High Command is reported to have practically decided upon.

PROCEDURE COMMITTEE AT WORK

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): The Procedure Committee of the Constituent Assembly continued its daily meeting to-day and is understood to have further considered basic principles for detailed Rules of Procedure. It is expected that after these principles are settled, the drafting of detailed Rules will be handed over to a Committee of Experts from among members of the Committee.

SIKH MEMORANDUM TO CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): It is understood that Sikh representatives in the Constituent Assembly have sent a memorandum to the Congress President, the President of the Constituent Assembly and to Pandit Nehru urging firstly that in the minorities Committee to be appointed by the Assembly adequate representation be given to Sikhs and secondly that when the report of that Committee came up before the Assembly all questions affecting Sikh interests should be decided by a majority vote of Sikh representatives present and also by a majority vote of the House as a whole.

This is an extension to Sikhs of the principle of double majority provided in the White Paper for decision on matters affecting Muslim interests in the Union Constituent Assembly.

Bevin Becomes Party Problem

LONDON, December 16. (Reuter): Discussion inside the British Labour Party on Mr. Ernest Bevin's Foreign Policy will take a new stage with the publication tomorrow of a 2,000-word letter on the subject by the Party's General Secretary, Mr. Morgan Phillips, to be circulated to all local Labour Party Branches throughout the country.

In form the letter will be a defence of the Labour Government's Foreign Policy against a letter from the Labour Party in Spelthorne, Middlesex, containing some of the more extremist charges against Mr. Bevin which had been circulated to all branches on the initiative of the Spelthorne Party and had become the subject of a number of local discussions in recent months.

The importance of Mr. Phillips' circular lies, however, less in its detailed content than in the fact that such a step is taken at all by Labour leaders. Such a step implies recognition that the Foreign Policy had become a main controversial issue discussed by rank and file of the Labour Party up and down the country.

LONDON TO BOMBAY IN 42-HOURS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The first scheduled commercial air service from the U.S. to Palestine and India will be started next month by Transcontinental and Western Air lines. The proposed schedule for a 9,000-mile run calls for an elapsed time of 42 hours and 40 minutes between Washington and Bombay, including ten hours on the ground at intermediate points such as New York, Lydda airport in Palestine, Dhahran in Saudi Arabia and Karachi, India.

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SECOND THOUGHTS

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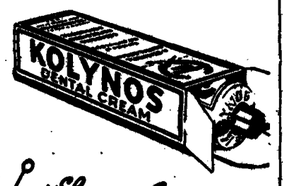

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Exchange Of Population

Sind-Bihar Leaguers' Negotiation

KARACHI, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): Negotiations between Muslim League leaders of Sind and Bihar are proceeding for settling Bihar Muslim refugees in Sind, according to Pir Elahi Bux-Education Minister.

He said: "I cannot give the exact number of Bihar Muslims who may come to Sind. We have offered them help not only our Zamindars will give them land for cultivation but the Sind Government will sell lands for their settlement and grant them all facilities".

Pir Elahi Bux told pressmen today that he welcomed an exchange of population, for the safety minorities. Such exchange, he thought, would put an end to all communal disturbances.

Hyderabad Goes To Polls

Brisk Polling By Joint Electorate On Functional Representation Recorded

HYDERABAD (Dn) Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): For the first time in the history of the State the subjects of H.E.H. the Nizam exercised their franchise when polling was held today to elect members to the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly which is being formed under the Reforms Scheme recently announced.

The legislature will consist of 132 members including 76 elected. The electorate is based on functional representation and not territorial and the elected seats are to be equally divided between Hindus and Muslims.

JOINT ELECTORATE

The elections are being held on the basis of a joint electorate as set out in Reforms Scheme, namely if Hindu or a Muslim candidate obtains at least 51 per cent of the votes of his own community such a candidate will be declared duly elected irrespective of the number of votes secured by him of the other communities. Secondly if none of the candidates for Hindu or a Muslim seat secures 51 per cent of the votes of his own community, then out of the two candidates the candidate who obtained the largest number of votes of their own community with a higher aggregate of votes cast by the voters of all the communities shall be declared elected.

About three and a half lakhs voters have been enrolled for the elections of which about a lakh and a half is expected go to polls during the four days voting commencing today.

More than half of the elected seats have been already filled by uncontested returns and out of 31 seats left for contests 5 more have been filled by uncontested returns according to the latest anouncement. These five seats are: Kaleemuddin Ansari (Legal), Venkatrao (Local Bodies), Fakhir Mohommed (Agriculture), Baldev Patangi and I Narsimly (owners and tennants of lande and buildings.)

MUSLIMS CAPTURE MORE SEATS

Among the political parties in the Hyderabad State, Congress is not participating in the elections while the Majlis and Ittehad-ul Muslim, the principal Muslim political party in the State have captured 32 out of a total of 38 Muslim seats under different functional representation by uncontested returns.

Much electioneering been in evidence for the last few days by the Muslim Party workers for contesting the few remaining Muslim seats. Volunteers had moving about in lorries and trucks fitted with loud-speakers and shouting slogans.

The electioneering work by the Hindu and the independent Muslim candidates had been less demonstrative.

BRISK POLLING

About 40 polling booths were open for the people to exercise their franchise and the voting commenced at ten this morning. For the first couple of hours polling who sluggish but the booths began to be thronged shortly after mid-day. The Co-operative Society Hall in Hyderabad was converted into a polling station for the city and Secunderabad Medical Constituency. The contest was between two independent candidates, Hakim Narayan Das and N. M. Khary. There were about two thousand voters whom about fifteen hundred were from Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

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RECEIVER APPOINTED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati)

The International Bank of India Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Mukund Dinkerrao Desai & Another ..... Defendants

On a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff-bank, His Lordship appointed, pending the disposal of the suit, the Court Receiver to be Receiver of the defendants' property at Ville Parle which was alleged to have been equitably mortgaged to the plaintiff-bank.

The first defendant was the Managing Director of the plaintiff-bank from 21st May, 1945 till his resignation on 10th September, 1945. The plaintiff-bank alleged that the first defendant, who during this time was in control and management of its affairs, opened and operated upon accounts in the Bombay and Navsari branches of the Bank and made fraudulent withdrawals for his own use as a result of which a sum of Rs. 14,37,244/10/- became due to the plaintiff-bank upto 31st March, 1946. The defendants were alleged to have deposited the title deeds of their immovable property at Ville Parle to secure repayment of these monies due from the first defendant. After giving credit for Rs. 10,95,000 repaid towards this alleged indebtedness a sum of Rs. 4,12,956/3/10 was still claimed by the plaintiff-bank from the first defendant. The plaintiff-bank therefore filed this suit to recover this amount from the first defendant, if necessary, by sale of the property at Ville Parle alleged to have been equitably mortgaged to the Bank to secure repayment of this amount. The plaintiff-bank alleged that the first defendant was in involved circumstances and had leased out the property for three years and taken the whole rent in advance and that therefore a Receiver of this property should be appointed by the Court. The plaintiff-bank also applied for an injunction restraining the defendants from dealing with this property and with certain shares and securities of the first defendant in the custody of the plaintiff-bank over which it claimed a general lien, as well as certain other immovable properties whose title-deeds the defendants had agreed but failed to deposit with the Bank as equitable security.

THE DEFENDANTS' CASE

The first defendant in reply to this application stated that one Jethalal C. Thakkar who till 21st May, 1945 was Managing Director of the plaintiff-bank had used him as a tool in defending the Bank. Thakkar was the Managing Director of the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., and the plaintiff-bank. Thakkar had purchased 70,000 shares of the East and West Insurance Co., and having thus obtained control of that company, got it to purchase 42,000 shares of the Jupiter Co. and 24,000 shares of the plaintiff-bank on arranging for the East and West Co. a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs without security from the plaintiff-bank itself. He then offered to the first defendant to have him appointed Managing Director of the plaintiff-bank in his own place on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 4,500 if the first defendant purchased 30,000 shares of the plaintiff-bank in which Thakkar was interested. On the first defendant having told Thakkar that he had no money to buy those shares, Thakkar was alleged to have told the first defendant that he would so arrange that the plaintiff-bank would allow the first defendant to overdraw on his Bombay and Navsari accounts in that Bank. The first defendant alleged that in this way Thakkar indirectly paid himself for the shares out of the Bank's moneys at the first defendant's expense. The first defendant further denied that there was an actual deposit of title-deeds of the Ville Parle property so as to create an equitable mortgage. On the application of the first defendant, Thakkar had been added as party defendant to the suit.

Interest on the mortgage-debt having admittedly remained unpaid, His Lordship appointed the Court Receiver to be Receiver of the Ville Parle property pending the disposal of the suit.

Mr. M. J. Mistree instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan appeared for the plaintiff-bank in support of the application.

Mr. H. D. Banaji and Mr. N. K. Desai instructed by Messrs. Desai & Co. appeared for the defendants to oppose it.

Revision Against Confiscation Of Knives

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lokur)

Mir Sultan Mir Nizamuddin ..... Petitioner (Original Accused)
vs.
Imperator ..... Opponent

The petitioner had been convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one month's R.I. for bringing to Bombay six packages containing 170 dozen knives and 53 dozen scissors in contravention of orders promulgated under the City Police Act. He had been arrested near Victoria Terminus on 23rd August last while loading the boxes into a hack victoria. The Chief Presidency Magistrate who had convicted him had ordered the knives and scissors to be confiscated and destroyed. The petitioner had already served the sentence of imprisonment passed on him. But against the order of confiscation, the petitioner approached High Court in Revision praying that the goods be returned to him or to the National Kohinoor Cutlery Works at Wazirabad for whom he was a travelling agent and to whom the goods belonged. On behalf of the petitioner it was contended that it was a wrong exercise of discretion on the part of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to have ordered the confiscation of property which belonged to another.

Their lordships ordered the issue of a Rule to show cause why the order of confiscation and destruction should not be set aside. The rule will come up for argument in due course.

Mr. K. J. Khandalavala with Mr. V. H. Kamat appeared for the petitioner.

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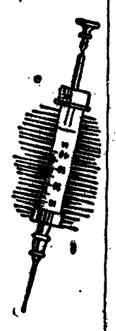

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar, Vad 10, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 23, 1366.
Parsi: Tir 16, 1316.
Sunrise 7-6 A. M., Sunset 6-5 P. M.
Hightide 07-52, 21-35. Lowtide 01-56 14-42.
Municipal Schools Committee 2-45 P. M. (B. T.).

Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

JASHAN: Under the auspices of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution Old Boys Union, a Jashan ceremony in sacred memory of Seth Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the 1st Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will be held at 8-30 A. M. today at Banaji's Atashbehram, at Queen's Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL CLUB

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will give a talk on "The Present Political Situation" at the Taj Mahal Hotel today at 6-15 P. M.

NATIONAL SEAFARERS' UNION, general meeting on the roof of Union building, Nasik Chambers, Frere Road, Fort, at 4 P. M. today under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Y. Nurie.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE today (Wednesday) at 5-30 P. M. at Mazdaznan, Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Dasturji Bode on "The Zarathushtrian Concept of Renovation and Resurrection".

THIRD ALL-INDIA CULTURAL CONFERENCE: The third All-India Cultural Conference which was to be held on the 19th instant has been postponed to a further date (which will be announced later) due to the unsettled conditions in the city.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Do the dead return"? is the subject of a short talk to be followed by Questions and Answers today evening at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

BRAINS TRUST: Today at 6-15 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road. Panel: Sir Francis Low (Q. M.), Lady Rama Rau, Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, Dr. S. G. Panandikar, Dr. M. B. Vajifdar and Mr. R. Mathalone.

BOMBAY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Discussion on "Philosophy and Science", Government Law College today at 6 p. m.

STUDENT CINE-GOERS' ASSOCIATION: The inaugural function of the above Association at the Elphinston College today at 3-15 P. M. when Prof. Manmohan will deliver an address and will give the musical performances and several film stars will grace the occasion.

Sub-Inspector Suspended

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.—It is reported that a Sub-Inspector of Ahmedabad is suspended on account of alleged taking of bribe of Rs. 200 from village of Matar taluka when he was Sub-Inspector at Matar in Kaira District.

The Anti-Corruption Department is making inquiry into charges against him.

SPATE OF STRIKES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As the New Year is fast approaching and the cost of living is continuously going up there is a spate of strikes in the City. Men who know the temper of labour say it is all a sequel to the upward spiral in the prices of foodstuffs.

Today, 978 men of the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company, Sewri, have gone on a strike. They demanded the payment of 2 months' bonus before Christmas. Their demands also include a month's leave every year and an adequate increase in wages.

One hundred and forty men of the Indian Tobacco Manufacturing Co. at Bhoiwada are also on strike.

Besides these two industrial strikes the strikes of the workers of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., and the Bombay Life, Co. also continue.

Plea For Permission To Hold Workers' Meetings

S. G. Phatkar, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) writes:—

Mr. R. K. Bhogale, the President and Mr. G. L. Reddy, an organiser of our Union, were arrested this morning by the Bombay Police when they were talking to the workers of the Indian Manufacturing Co. Jacob Circle who are on a legal strike for the last 24 days. Mr. Bhogale was subsequently let off; but Mr. Reddy kept in custody. Yesterday evening some peaceful workers were also arrested; later they were released.

Similarly the police wanted to disperse by force a private gathering of workers of the Moon Mills assembled this morning in a private chawl to discuss the question of resumption of work. Last week some 8,000 workers were driven on the street; and 8,000 others refused to take their wages. The workers have also decided not to takes the annual bonus, as it is miserly. Some four mills covering more than 10,000 workers are affected by the proposed rationalisation measures.

It is clear that the millowners want to rush through rationalisation and break the workers' organisation before the award of the Industrial Court regarding some of the basic demands of the workers is published.

Taking into consideration, the rapidly worsening situation, our Union had several times approached the Police authorities to give permission to hold meetings and explain the situation to the workers. Unfortunately, the permission was refused.

We, therefore, take this opportunity to appeal to the Police authorities and to Mr. Morarjee Desai, the Home Minister, to allow us to hold our meetings and continue our usual Trade Union activities. The excuse of riots is not tenable at all.

I appeal to the Home Member to intervene personally and restore the Trade Unions' rights and civil liberties immediately.

MARKET VENDORS DECIDE ON STRIKE

At a mass meeting of the Municipal Markets vendors of Bombay held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. Speakers bitterly criticised the action of the market superintendent and the policy of the Bombay Municipality not only on the question of general enhancement of rents, but also regarding transfers, license, etc. The meeting carried a resolution that until the Municipality pursued proper democratic ways of recognising the association, the old policy of conferring with the Municipality should cease. At the end of the meeting all the market vendors unanimously declared that if within the 23rd instant no satisfaction was felt by the market vendors over their various questions the whole of the establishment would be closed down from 23rd. The milder element in the Association suggested 26th instant, but this suggestion does not appear to have appealed to the majority of the vendors.

Supply Dept. Staff On Strike

CALCUTTA, December 17. (U.P.I.): Except for a few permanent employees about 250 employees of the office of the Director of Industries and Supplies, Government of India, are on strike since yesterday.

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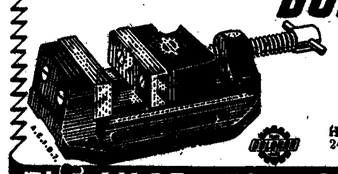

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SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

PUSH ON LIKELY TO WIN CHIEF EVENT

Eisenhower And Royal Express Possess Outstanding Chances

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Good winner at Poona, Push On, is fancied to win the chief event in tomorrow's programme.

Eisenhower and Royal Express possess excellent chances in their respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1st race: Dulhan 1. Princess Sherzade 2. Golden Memory 3.

2nd race: Eisenhower 1. Mahfudh Adnan 2. Miami 3.

3rd race: D. Day 1. Necklace 2. Dashera 3.

4th race: High Hopes 1. Silver Spoon 2. Pearl Mahal 3.

5th race: Embarkation 1. First Port 2. Peppermint 3.

6th race: Push On 1. Eastern Jest 2. Goodwill 3.

7th race: Royal Express 1. Bronzewing 2. Kamlesh Kumari 3.

8th race: Gipsy Moon 1. Dancing Miss 2. Ariel Mail 3.

Dark Flukes: Duke of Ramgarh and Phillita.

FINAL L.M.P. RESULTS

The numbers of successful candidates at the Final L.M.P. Examination of the State Medical Faculty, Bombay, held in November 1946 are as below:—

2 4 5 6 7 9 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 28 30 32 34 35 42 44 46 47 48 49 52 58 60 63 65 67 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 88 89 91 93 96 97 99 100 103 104 105 109 112 114 116 117 118 119 120 123 124 125.

Percentage of passing is 62.7.

Number 99 stands first in order of merit.

Levy On Millowners For Housing Labour?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.—It is learnt that in a short time, labour tenements will be constructed here. The Municipality will give land and attempts to get money from the millowners will be made in addition to Government loans. If the millowners will hesitate to bear expenses for labour cottages, money will be levied from millowners through taxation.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

WEDNESDAY Dec 18.

244 m (1,231 Kc/s) 7-30 p.m. Song of Week 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Mohammad Ismail (Sarangi) 8.45 Digamber Kadekar 9.0 Shamala Mazgaonkar 12.0 p.m. Baton Baton Men 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Gujarati Geeto 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 School Broadcast 5.0 Mohammad Ismail 5.15 S C R Bhatt 5.45 Topic of Day 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Ragadari 6.30 Master Qawwal 6.45 Jaya-Vaidya 7.0 Digamber Kadekar 7.15 Mohammad Ismail (Sarangi) 7.30 Shamala Mazgaonkar (Vocal) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Kalawant Ani Samajik Bandhan 8.45 Kavita Vachan 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Western Influence on India 10.0 S C R Bhatt 10.30 Shamala Mazgaonkar (Vocal).

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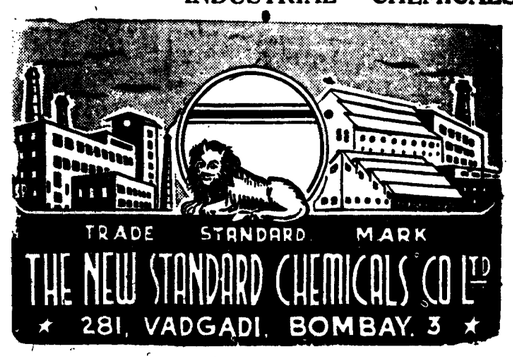

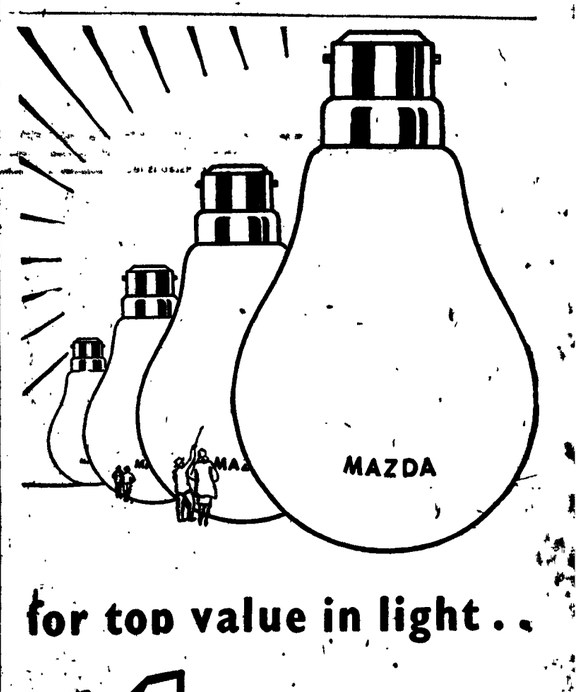

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 17, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Nov. 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. today.

Ahemedabad 85 65 0 1.1 plus 0.9 Ahmednagar 83 59 0 10.2 plus 8.9 Ajmer 73 45 0 0.1 minus 0.3 Allahabad 7 44 0 1.3 plus 0.8 Bangalore 75 63 0.1 8.5 plus 5.5 Baroda 92 61 0 1.1 plus 0.3 Bhopal 80 51 0 3.9 plus 2.8 BOMBAY 92 74 0 7.1 plus 6.5 Calcutta 79 55 0 1.7 plus 0.8 Calicut 85 75 0 15.7 plus 9.7 Cawnpore 73 42 0 0.3 minus 0.1 Delhi 74 42 0 0 minus 0.4 Hyderabad 86 63 0 2.5 plus 1.2 Indore 81 55 0 8.7 plus 7.9 Karachi 80 56 0 0 minus 0.2 Lahore 67 39 0 0.4 minus 0.1 Lucknow 75 43 0 0.1 minus 0.2 Madras 82 75 0.1 42.9 plus 32.3 Mahableshwar 72 59 0 11.5 plus 9.7 Mysore 77 63 0 10.2 plus 7.2 Nagpur 83 62 0 7.1 plus 6.1 Patna 74 51 0 0.4 minus 0.1 Peshawar 74 42 0.3 minus 0.2 Poona 87 60 0 6.2 plus 5.0 Rajkot 88 57 0 1.1 plus 0.8 Surat 94 66 0 7.5 plus 7.2

Widespread Rainfall In South-East Madras

The following is daily weather summary for Tuesday.

Rainfall has been widespread in South-East Madras and local in Berar and Malabar while a few showers have occurred in Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Forecast until the 18th evening:—Widespread rain will occur along and near the Coramandel Coast. Thunder-rain will fall locally in the rest of South-East Madras, in Malabar and at a few station along the North Madras Coast, the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the North Bombay Deccan, Berar, West Central India. The West Central Provinces and in the extreme North of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur along and near Coromandal Coast within the next 48 hours.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

One must be either 'politically naive' or dishonest if he can believe that the Labour Government, despite their professed declarations concerning complete independence for India, can be in earnest so long as they are fighting hard to maintain Britain's strategic positions in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. If India is to have independence why does Britain hang on so tenaciously to Greece and the Suez Canal since they are merely outposts for defence of the Indian Empire"?

—George Padmore.

The Bombay Chronicle

UNCERTAIN SITUATION

It is curious that the status and powers of the Constituent Assembly are still being discussed both in the Assembly itself and in the House of Lords. In the Assembly it is generally agreed that it is limited by the Statement of May 16, which Congress has accepted in its entirety, and it is unthinkable that Congress will go back on its pledge. But Congress rightly insists that within the "self-imposed" limitations of that Statement the Assembly is free to frame its own Constitution and is virtually a sovereign body. The Assembly is free, under the State Paper itself, to alter even its fundamental provisions with the consent of major communities. Congress also rightly insists that it is under no obligation to accept changes in the State Paper made under the guise of interpretation or otherwise. It is clearly this position that Pandit Nehru emphasised at Benares and he is perfectly right in declaring that India will see to it that the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly within its powers, as defined above, will be operative, whether Britain approves of it or not.

It was probably Pandit Nehru's Benares speech that provoked Viscount Simon to ask in the course of a debate on India in the House of Lords whether the Constituent Assembly now in session is a valid body and in accordance with the terms of the State Paper and whether it is at liberty to disregard the Cabinet Mission's recommendations and frame a constitution on other lines. Nay, he definitely suggested that the "truncated" Assembly now in session "is not fulfilment of the Government's proposal for a Constituent Assembly". Lord Pethick-Lawrence did not say anything about the validity of the Constituent Assembly He dared not question its validity. It has not violated any of the provisions of the State Paper. But referring to the ultimate consequences of the Assembly continuing to be boycotted by the Muslim League, Lord Pethick-Lawrence reiterated, on the one hand, the Cabinet's pledge that "no minority should be able to place a veto on the advance of the majority"; and, on the other he referred Viscount Simon to the Cabinet's latest statement that, "should a constitution come to be framed by a Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population had not been represented H. M. Government could not of course contemplate—as the Congress had stated they would not contemplate—forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country". The two parts of the India Secretary's reply are apparently contradictory. But perhaps the idea is that, if the Constituent Assembly continues to be represented only by the majority party or community and yet proceeds to frame a constitution for the country, the Assembly will not be treated as invaid but that the constitution will not be forced on unwilling provinces and will be applied only to the willing provinces.

This is perhaps a new interpretation of the old pledge not to give a minority a veto on the progress of the majority. But this is yet uncertain. Indeed, it does not seem to suit the British Government to make things perfectly clear. The last paragraph of the supplementary statement, quoted above, admits of various explanations. It is not certain, for instance, whether a province like Assam can escape being coerced into remaining in its Group if its representatives keep away from the Constituent Assembly. It is uncertain, too, who will authoritatively decide all these questions, and, if it is Federal Court, who can make a reference to it. However, the Constituent Assembly itself, which is virtually sovereign within the self-imposed limitations of the State Paper, may be trusted to resolve all these uncertainties in its own way. Nor will it be wise for the British Government to go on throwing difficulties in the way of the Assembly.

Cloth Scarcity

The address of Mr. Dharma Vira, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, at the Bombay meeting of the All-India Handloom Board on Monday paints a gloomy picture of the cloth and yarn situation in the country. The yarn quota available for distribution to the handloom industry which rose from 70,000 bales a month to 83,334 has now fallen much short of even the initial quota and threatens to paralyse handloom weavers. The reasons for this huge landslide in yarn production are industrial strikes, riots and reduction in working hours of mills. One noteworthy feature in the situation, however, is the vigilance and alacrity of the Interim Government and Congress ministries in tackling the root causes of industrial unrest. Better wages, new labour code and speedier arbitration in case of industrial disputes are the highlights of the new policy. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram enunciated a new deal for labour when he recently declared in a Delhi conference "Industrial undertakings which do not provide decent standard of living for their workers have no social claim to survival. No popular Government can afford an industrial undertaking to subordinate its social obligations to its own financial interests". Though this pronounced labour sympathy of the new Government might improve the psychology and morale of industrial workers in future, a series of industrial strikes followed by months of communal riots have made a big hole in textile production, which has accentuated in an alarming degree cloth scarcity in the country. The cry for cloth and more cloth is coming from all parts of the country. The long-drawn queues of half-clad and ill-clad humanity are outstripping limits of human decency. It is against this tragic back-ground that we hear from competent sources that cloth and yarn production has fallen by over 30 per cent in recent months due to strikes and riots.

Having failed to induce the mills to work more shifts or overtime to catch up with the scarcity in yarn production, the Textile Commissioner hopes that the position will be to some extent relieved by import of art silk and cotton yarn from U. K. and U. S. A. We cannot bank much on this source for timely help, as is evident from the inordinate delay in effecting food procurements from America to India. Moreover, Lancashire, fully committed to clothe Western Europe, is not expected to be generous to a vanishing customer like India in the context of 'Quit India' situation. Nobody is more aware of this than the Textile Commissioner, and he rightly places the maximum emphasis on encouraging hand spinning on a wide and organised basis. He says: "The Indian handloom industry of the pre-machine age owed its world renown as much to the skill of the handspinners as to the ingenuity of the weavers. It may not be possible to attain perfection in the spinning of even coarse-medium counts in the initial stages, but if properly fostered, handspinners can still play a not unimportant role in providing a part time vocation for the agriculturists, relieving the present unsatisfactory yarn position and in providing cloth for those wnose needs are genuine and not confined to fine and superfine varieties."

In substance, the Textile Commissioner's appeal has a 'Congress ring' about it, and he would not have come forward with it, but for the perilous cloth situation facing the country. It will be remembered that the handloom industry normally supplies between 1500 to 2000 million yards of c'oth and nearly contributes one-third to cloth production. And so, this serious yarn shortage has to be remedied at any cost. In this connection, the Khadi drive launched by the Madras Government for intensive and extensive production of yarn and cloth with elaborate plans for administrative control and subsidy demands more than passing notice. Unfortunately this constructive programme of the Congress Government, by attempting to ban the erection of new mills, has given rise to acrimonious controversy which has thrown a lot of heat and dust, confusing the issues. Today, there is no need for a battle between Khadi and textile industry, because both of them are jointly unable to meet the cothing needs of the masses. Since the All-India Handloom Board consist of mill-owners, Provincial Government representatives and handloom interests, they can have a Round Table discussion of the issue, adjust their differences and forge a united front for more cloth and yarn production. It is time that this cloth famine in India was ended once and for ever.

Frankly Speaking

An Unprecedented Event

A twenty-five-year-old precedent was broken when on December 16, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed at Calcutta the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the supreme organisation of European businessmen in India. So far it was the traditional prerogative of the British Viceroy of India to inaugurate the session at Calcutta and from that platform to pronounce upon constitutional, political and economic problems from the point of view essentially of British Imperialism and bureaucracy. The present session was of unprecedented importance not only because the Viceroy's place was taken by the Vice-President and Leader of the National Interim Government but also because the event symbolised the beginning of the end of a long, unconscionably long, chapter in the history of India. To that chapter lasting over almost 150 years Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred, as obviously he was expected by European businessman to do.

India's Offer

That was the chapter of Indo-British relations as between a colonial country and an industrial country, India, as Pandit Nehru pointed out, had been a classic example of what could be termed "colonial economy." For one hundred and fifty years this country, its people and resources have been made to serve primarily British political and economic imperialism. India may have received something in return, but the fact remains that India was exploited, as the main objective of Indo-British relations, for the benefit of Britain. That chapter in history is about to close. And Europeans in India were entitled to know what awaits them in the new India. Pandit Nehru has told them. Independent India will be concerned first and mainly—like any other free country—with the interests of its own people and with obligations to secure them a prosperous life and a position in the world to which this great country has a right. The old relationship will therefore, go. But that is not to say that Europeans in India will have no place in the economy of the new India. They will certainly have a place which has been clearly defined by Pandit Nehru. If they accept that place they can yet derive benefit for themselves as businessmen but not as Imperialist exploiters. European businessmen as well as the British Government and British political leaders would do well to take note of Pandit Nehru's wise and statesman-like offer implicit in the statement that "during our 150 years of conflict there have been between us all manner of visible and invisible contacts" which, other than those that have harmed India's interests, need not be cut off "unless the break comes in such a way as to poison the future."

Blum's Difficulties

We doubt if, in the circumstances, Frenchmen could have chosen any person for the post of Premier other than M. Leon Blum. He alone could have reconciled all parties, not because he belongs to the Socialist Party but because of his personal worth and record and the respect that he personally commands. Party differences have been solved through a personality, But not quite. At the eleventh hour M. Blum has failed to form the projected Government of national union because of conflicting and irreconcilable claims by Party leaders. M. Blum has now been forced—and it emphasises his personal triumph—to form a caretaker Cabinet from his own Socialist Party with the approval of others. The episode underlines the fact that the Fourth Republic may be different in many other respects from its predecessor, but it seems to have inherited the old French tradition of political instability. M. Blum has a trying time before him. But what we are particularly interested in is the question whether he will be able to do something fair and just in respect of Indo-China.

Autonomists' Gesture

The Central Government of Iran has been able to establish its authority over Azerbaijan with gratifying absence of trouble. That fact bears witness to the basic patriotism of the people of autonomous Azerbaijan. The same success has attended the Central Government in respect of the "Kurdish State." In this case, the Kurdish leader, Ghazi Mohammed has, according to one report, surrendered and announced his own personal allegiance to the Iranian Government. All this is a notable triumph for Iran, the Teheran Government and M. Ghavam-es-Sultaneh. And because the response of the Azerbaijanis and Kurds proves their Iranian patriotism an adequate gesture is due from Teheran. That gesture has been promptly forthcoming in some measure. This fact, as also M. Ghavam's democratic record, encourages the hope that he will very soon embark upon a full measure of conciliation of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan on a basis that assures the rights both of the two provinces and the Central Government.

NO SEPARATE MUSLIM 'VARSITY FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): A separate Muslim University for Bengal is not under contemplation at present, it is learnt from an authoritative source in the Bengal Government It is, however, the intention of the Bengal Government to expand the Islamia College, Calcutta, on a residential basis for which a scheme has been prepared and it is under consideration So far no money has been allocated for this scheme.

POONA, December 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. L. B. Bhotkar, who was informed today by the Reception Committee of the All-India Session of the Hindu Mahasabha that he was elected President of the Session, wired his acceptance of the same.

Condition Precedent To Stable Constitution

INDIA SECRETARY STRESSES NEED FOR AGREEMENT

Fixed Features In Cabinet Plan: Reply To Lords

LONDON, Dec. 17. (Reuter): Lord Pethick-Lawrence, replying to the India debate expressed appreciation of its tone and temper. As the Secretary of State he was aware of the pitfalls which the noble Lords might not see yawning in front of them. Nothing had been said in the great majority of speeches to add to the difficulty of the situation.

Answering the questions put by Lord Cranborne first about the validity of the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, Lord Pethick-Lawrence said: "I do not think I have anything more to say than I said in reply to Lord Simon".

The Government certainly regarded the Scheduled Castes as a minority and they were one of the principal peoples, with whom they were concerned in their statement of May 16. There had been debates as to whether they were a minority or not but they were one of the peoples with whom the Minority Commission could deal. That was clearly put down in the May 16th statement.

Lord Templewood intervening said: "When the constitution came to Parliament for ratification would the Scheduled Castes be one of the minority cases upon which it would have to be satisfied."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence replied: "I think that is certainly so".

Continuing he said that the Central Government under the existing circumstances had no power for the maintenance of Law and Order, unless their intervention was requested. There had in fact been no such intervention. He recalled that leading members of the Interim Government had a visit to Calcutta and Bihar and used their influence to promote communal peace with very valuable effect".

He had dealt with the position of the Princes in an earlier speech. He had nothing to add. There had been Press reports of uneasiness caused in States as a result of resolution moved in the Constituent Assembly that India should become a Sovereign Independent Republic. He was not able to add anything on this, other than what was available from the Press sources. He had no information on whether or not the Princes were forming a Confederation.

PROTECTION OF GOVT. SERVANTS

He had made inquiries and found that the speech by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at Meerut was made extempore and no verbatim record of it existed. He could, therefore, only repeat what he said when the question was raised, that he was convinced Their Lordships had misjudged the main tenor of his speech, but if attempts were to be made to punish Government servants who had acted in accordance with their duties, appropriate measures would have to be taken (Conservative cheers).

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that he could not prophesy whether a constitution for India would be flexible or fixed. It was to be decided by Indians for Indians. Certain lines which would be fixed features of the constitution had been indicated, but within that structure there might be considerable fluidity, but of that he was not in a position to judge.

Concluding Lord Pethick-Lawrence said: This question of agreement has ceased to be one enforced by this country upon India, but it remained owing to inescapable facts, a condition precedent to any stable constitution. No country, quite irrespective of any foreign control, can have a stable constitution if there is fundamental disagreement between two sections within it. I believe that is recognised by Indians just as it by us.

"I hope that the transition in India, difficult as it must necessarily be, will be one carried out with goodwill, general consent and approval."

The debate then ended.

PETHICK-LAWRENCE DEFIES CONSEMBLY'S FUNCTIONS

The following are the concluding remarks of Lord Pethick-Lawrence in the House of Lords on Monday, in reply to some of the questions raised by Lord Simon.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence added: "Although the parties took part in the election of the Constituent Assembly it is well known that the Muslim League representatives are not taking their seats at the preliminary sittings which are now being held and which are therefore clearly not representative of the two major communities. The British Government still hope that before the meetings of the Sections take place it will become so representative.

"With that object in view they do not think it desirable to make any statement on the hypothetical question beyond that which they have made already.

ASSEMBLY'S FUNCTIONS

"I turn now to the suggestion relating to the function of the Constituent Assembly under normal conditions. Viscount Simon asked whether the Assembly now sitting at Delhi is restrained in its endeavour to frame a constitution to the basic form recommended by the Mission.

"Under the Cabinet Mission's proposals," Lord Pethick-Lawrence said "the Constituent Assembly cannot frame a constitution which departs from the form recommended by the Commission unless agreed upon with the approval of the majority of representatives of each major party.

"It is provided that any resolution varying the provisions of paragraph 15 or raising any communal issue shall require a majority of representatives present and voting of each of the major communities.

"A reference has been made to a speech by Pandit Nehru at Benares. I would not minimise the gravity and importance of the remarks attributed to him. I should be inclined to think that the speech at Benares was a political rejoinder to a very provocative speech made only a few days ago in the House of Commons.

"Be that as it may, I can say that the position of the Government remains unchanged."

APPEAL TO LEADERS

"Our intentions stand," Lord Pethick-Lawrence declared, "our conviction stands that only on a fast agreement can a stable constitution be created. Our intention remains to do all in our power to bring the parties together."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence shared the appeal made by Lord Simon both to the Muslims and the Congress to find accommodation which would enable them to sit together in the Constituent Assembly and create a situation which would command the support of all sides.

Dealing with the proposals for the setting up of sections, he said that the question at issue was as to vote between the Sections. It was to resolve this issue that the Indian leaders were invited to this country, regarding which visit the British Government issued their statement on December 6.

He added: "I should like to make it quite plain that the British Government do not consider that this issue is one which it is desirable should be referred to the Federal Court.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said: "The statement of December 6 makes this clear and also the interpretation which the British Government themselves hold. The view of the Government is that this interpretation should be accepted by all parties. They only mention the matter of the Federal Court because the Constituent Assembly is to refer the issue to the Federal Court. That was the view expressed by the Congress. It should be done without delay"

Continuing Lord Pethick-Lawrence said: "I wish to make it quite clear that His Majesty's Government stand by their interpretation of the statement of May 16 as set out in that statement and that they will by no means depart from it even if the Federal Court should be appealed to. I hope agreement may yet be reached in a way which will allay fears of both parties."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that it must be obvious to all that no constitution could be successfully brought into being and survive unless it was based on mutual consent.

There was anxiety in certain quarters, he said, whether the majority in a section might not impose a provincial constitution on a province contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants and of such a character as to prevent the wishes of the majority on the inhabitants prevailing in the decision whether or not to opt out of a group. He was sure that neither side had any wish that this should take place and he saw no reason why the two major communities should not come to agreement between themselves which would avoid any danger of that happening.

ENTRY OF STATES

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that the manner in which the seats representing the states should be filled in the Constituent Assembly was to be negotiated between a Committee appointed by the Indian States and a Committee appointed by the British India side of the Constituent Assembly. The states had appointed their Committee and when the Committee had been appointed by the British India part of the Assembly negotiations could begin.

The Cabinet Mission had made it clear and the British Government had since reiterated that they could not in any circumstances transfer Paramountcy to the Indian Government. The position would be that when British authority had withdrawn from free India, the powers of Paramountcy would lapse and as necessary corollary, the obligations of the states to the crown would lapse also.

Dealing with the Cabinet Mission's proposal that an Advisory Committee should be constituted to make representations as to the minorities. Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that that the Committee would be an authoritative body representing both the minorities themselves and the leading experienced statesmen from India. It seemed to the British Government that as all parties in India were anxious that minorities should have due protection, recommendations of such a Committee should not be disregarded.

Concluding Lord Pethick-Lawrence appealed to those taking part in the debate to make full allowance for the inherent difficulties. He was not pleading, he said, for indulgence for himself or the British Government. The House was fully entitled to make such criticism of them as they thought fit. He was pleading for the Indian leaders who had recently come to London—his friends as he was sure they would allow him to call them.

Seven Stabbings In City

Police Open Fire In Pydhoni Area

BOMBAY, Dec. 17, (APD. The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note issued late at night says:

"Seven knife attacks were reported since sunrise on Tuesday. The incidents occurred in Dongri, Pydhoni, Maharbaori, Nagpada, Byculla and Dadar areas. The last one was a case of mistaken identity and three arrests were made in this connection.

"Police fired one round in an incident of stone throwing and Soda-water bottle throwing which occurred in Pydhoni area but no one was injured.

"Two other minor incidents —one of stone-throwing and the other of acid throwing in which two boys sustained burns were reported from Maharbaori and Parel sections."

BAN ON LETHAL WEAPONS EXTENDED

The Commissioner of Police has extended for a further period of one month from Dec. 18 his order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons or corrosive substances like acid and collecting stones or other missiles in Greater Bombay.

Communal Riots And Women's Duty

Sir,—I read Sultana Rafia Begum's letters with keen interest and I support her proposals whole-heartedly. Women are in honour bound to come to the rescue of their sisters in distress. Let us, therefore, try to create a common platform for women of all creeds regardless of Hindustani or Pakistani—ideologies—a solid defence line against such men as are madly tossing them from one side to another, like shuttlecocks, in their game of hatreds.

Forced conversions, forced marriages, breaking up of homes, arson and looting took place, all under the banner-line of religion: Religion is a matter of the heart and what lips are forced to profess will not effect conversions. Marriages are only sacred so long as they bind together two people in love and understanding and not by forced measures.

All religions enjoin men to protect women—physically the weaker sex; they were made to please the sense of love and beauty and not to be used as targets for hatred.

Let us, therefore, denouncing the hymn of hatred dinned into ignorant people's minds, find ways and means of bringing succour to the victims. Let us plead to men, in the name of those very religions with which they are rousing people's passions, to calm down and act sanely.

No one, whose hands are stained with the blood of helpless women and innocent children, can ever enjoy happiness and peace again. Women, instead of supporting men in their blind fury can act as orakes by exerting their humane influence. Let us all therefore, join hands and work together towards this end.

ZEENUTH FUTEHALLY.
Bandra.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

.."There is a lot of loose and foolish talk about civil war and the transfer of population from one end of India to another.....It is not possible, in my judgment, to undertake transfer of population on a large scale. Hitler tried it and he did not succeed."

—Sir Evans Jenkins, Governor of the Punjab.

* * *

Addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Jawaharlal Nehru said that the spirit of the 20th century demanded that the "profit motive" must go....

That sounds like emphasising in another language that the Europeans-in-India should "Quit India."

* * *

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16: The Viceroy addressed the Residents' Conference in the Political Department—A.P.I.

To our deep and keen disappointment neither the text nor a bare summary of it has been revealed to us.

* * *

Viscount Simon-Go-Back is trying to Come Back with a solemn speech full of questions and solicitude for Indians particularly Muslims.

Which would embarrass even Mr. Jinnah, who was conspicuously and actively unwilling to welcome good old well-meaning John Simon and his even more well meaning report.

* * *

With a sense of gravity and responsibility dripping from every pore of his lips and tongue, Viscount Simon said "I am measuring my words as carefully as I have ever done in my life....."

With, of course, the sacred rod of the divine Divide-and-Rule technique.

Some of you may perhaps wonder recall ancient days. But Viscount Simon cast the burden of "wee free liberalism" long ago to enter the Temple of Toryism via "National Liberalism."

* * *

Viscount Simon had a word to say to the Muslims and another word to say to the Hindus which he did most eloquently.

To both Muslims and Hindus we have, however, one identical word to say: Understand Simon as he deserves to be understood.

* * *

But Viscount Simon was otherwise most helpful too. He got Lord Pethick-Lawrence to clear up a confusion and declare plainly that H. M. G. would not be bound by any opinion of the Federal Court on their interpretation.

So that's that. Most timely.

Turkish Army Bans Two Socialist Parties

ISTANBUL, Dec. 17, (A.P.A.): THE TURKISH ARMY TODAY CLOSED DOWN EIGHT ISTANBUL NEWSPAPERS. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS ADDED THAT PERSONS OF RADICAL TENDENCIES WERE BEING ROUNDED UP BY THE SECRET POLICE.

The newspaper closure was stated to have been made "to assure public security". Numerous documents are said to have been seized from the arrested "radicals"

A state of siege today extends over the Istanbul area and north and west through Thrace to the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers.

The Workers and Peasants Socialist Party and the Turkish Socialist Party—alleged in an official "communique" to be "directed by Communists"—were banned.

SMALL PURGE

A reliable source described the Government action as "a small purge" and said it might be a warning against "subversive movements".

Observers noted that the official "communique" coincided with the rise of anti-Communist forces in Iran—Turkey's eastern neighbour and other events which have been regarded here as possible harbingers of a changing Russian attitude.

The importance which the Government apparently placed on their surprise moves was reflected by the broadcast of a military "Communique" from the official Ankara radio. The "Communique" forbade "Communist propaganda" publications to be taken into the state of siege zone. An informed source said that a military court has already begun investigation and would examine all seized documents. The military have full authority under the "state of siege" to seal any publications considered harmful to security or public tranquility.

The state of siege, already in force for four years, was recently renewed for a further six months.

BOMBAY TO GET PURE WHOLESOME MILK

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Aspects of the Government's five-crore plan for the supply of milk to the city of Bombay, at the rate of 17,00,000 pounds daily, were explained by Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, Minister of Civil Supplies, at a press conference held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat this afternoon.

"The object of the Government's milk policy is to provide an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk at a reasonable price. The target will be a daily supply of about 17 lakhs of pounds on the basis of the present population of Bombay city and suburbs," the Minister said.

The milch cattle stables would be removed from the city and the suburbs included in the Greater Bombay area within a period of five to ten years.

Dairy colonies would be established within convenient distances from Bombay city from which the bulk of Bombay's milk supply would be obtained Lands required for these colonies would be acquired by the Government and dairy farms and other necessary buildings would be constructed by the Government at their own cost.

Provision is to be made in these colonies for roads, water supply, veterinary hospitals, etc., and each unit of dairy farm would be rented to an individual cattle-owner or an association of cattle-owners who undertake to maintain cattle of approved quality according to the conditions prescribed by the Government.

A small area would be attached to each unit of dairy farm where ordinary as well as special kinds of grass could be grown. The rent is to be based, said Mr. Desai, on the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital expenditure incurred by the Government and will include a portion for maintenance charges also.

The Minister revealed that one site for a dairy colony, measuring about 1,100 acres at Aree, a village about twenty-five miles from Bombay city, had already been acquired and steps were now being taken to construct necessary cattle-sheds, paddocks, calf-pens and other farm buildings for establishing one dairy colony on this site. Proposals for acquiring an additional 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of this site are under the consideration of the Government, he said.

"Other suitable sites near Bombay city and in Thana and Poona districts for the establishment of similar dairy colonies are under investigation and when these sites are selected similar dairy farms will be erected," Mr. Dinker Rao Desai observed.

The object of establishing dairy colonies was not only to allow cattle to be maintained in semi-rural conditions but to improve the quality of cattle by careful management and scientific breeding, he said.

"A dairy farm will be constructed at each colony where all the milk produced in the colony would be collected, kept in cold storage and pasteurised if necessary before it is transported to Bombay city," it was stated.

A Milk Board is to be constituted for regulating and controlling the production, supply and distribution of milk. The Milk Board would control not only the quality of milk but also its price. The producers of milk would be licensed by the Board and the distribution of milk would be made either by the Board or by the licenced agents.

PARIS, Dec. 17. (Reuter): Admiral Georges Thierry Dargenlieu, Governor-General of French Indo-China, said in a press interview to-day that "France intends to remain in Indo-China".

Let's 'Rule Or Quit' India, Says Linlithgow

No Use Remaining Here Without Adequate Power

LONDON, Dec. 16, (Reuter): Lord Linlithgow, the former Viceroy of India, in the House of Lords, during the debate on India said that it was not practical to remain in India without the fullest moral support from the British people.

HE ADVISED THAT BRITAIN SHOULD FRANKLY RESHAPE HER POLICY, RENOUNCE HER PLEDGES AS BEING BEYOND HER CAPACITY TO DISCHARGE AND, HAVING GIVEN DUE WARNING OF DUE DATE, MARCH OUT.

To attempt to remain in India, to bear responsibility without adequate power to discharge it, would be fair neither to India nor to Britain he said.

Lord Linlithgow, made it clear that he was speaking for himself alone as an independent member of the House.

It is worse than useless to attempt policies in India which the British people cannot support with a clear conscience. That is the test by which every device must be judged.

Lord Linlithgow added: "It is not practical to remain in India without the fullest moral support from the British people: Sufficient re-establishment of British authority would be less difficult than many supposed provided it were undertaken with confidence and conviction.

HEAVY SACRIFICE

"The sacrifice that we are prepared to make upon the altars of liberty is indeed heavy," Lord Linlithgow said. "We may do our utmost to secure for the future India, as the greatest achievement of our rule, the unity of that country but who could guarantee the success of our endeavour in that regard.

"India may be destined to pass through very troublesome times. We ourselves must face a heavy military burden. We must be prepared to lose the services of one substantial standing army at the disposal of Commonwealth. We lose too immense labour resources of the continent, the potent factor in war and we abandon a great land base peculiarly well placed for the purpose of maintaining peace and security in the East.

"India under British rule has stood as a steady factor for two centuries—the one buttress that has defied storm and helped to hold together the whole fabric of the orient from the Red Sea to the Yellow River," he said.

Lord Linlithgow said that when the British left India, they must expect that another power would try to seek to take their place. That was a measure of the sacrifice, and Britain would not be alone in furnishing it. There was hope that the outcome might warrant the price.

Lord Birdwood said that Sikhs would never accept Mohammedan domination in the Punjab. He trusted that the treaties Britain had with the Indian princes would be honoured in every way by the new Government which would take over.

Some people were urging Britain to leave India at once but in most things it was better to go gently.

The Earl of Scarborough (Conservative and Former Under-Secretary for India) said if the alternative in India were Pakistan or civil war, he preferred Pakistan and he was sure the British Government would feel compelled, though obviously with reluctance, to do the same.

QUESTION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Lord Templewood, who as Sir Samuel Hoare piloted the India Act of 1935 through Parliament, asked whether the Secretary of State regarded the Constituent Assembly, as it was today, without the presence of the Muslim minority, as the Constituent Assembly that he contemplated in the statement of May 16.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, he thought, had already given an answer, which amounted to 'no' when he made it clear that the constitution must command the assent of the major communities and that both communities must be present in the Constituent Assembly.

He asked the Secretary of State to make it clear that the Constituent Assembly was intending to carry out its announced programme, namely, that its opening session should deal with only questions of procedure.

DANGER TO AMERICA

LONDON, Dec. 17 (A.P.A.): The United States was warned during a House of Lords debate yesterday that future developments in India may represent a danger to America.

Noting that there had been considerable criticism in the United States of British rule in India, Lord Linlithgow, a former Viceroy of India, said: "Let them take a look over their shoulders across the broad Pacific. There they will see far on the horizon a small cloud no bigger than a man's hand which may be destined to grow and give much trouble in time to come, for when we leave India we must expect that another will seek to take our place."

He did not specify who he thought would attempt to take Britain's place in India.

On the question of grouping, Lord Templewood said he had intended to criticise the proposal to refer the matter to the Federal Court. It seemed to him it was not a question susceptible to be put to the Federal Court, but he had gathered from the Secretary of State that the British Government was opposed to the question going to the Federal Court and he believed that would be a great relief to many in the House.

SCHEDULED CASTES.

Asking whether the Scheduled Classes came within the definition of minorities under the Statement of May 16, Lord Templewood said that if they did, then their future was one of the questions which the British Parliament would have to satisfy itself upon when eventually they came to ratify the Indian constitution.

PRINCES.

Lord Templewood asked whether the Princes were forming themselves into a Confederation. He thought it would be a wise step.

He further asked on the subject of Indian Services for a definite assurance, in view of a speech reported to have been made by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, that they would not be prosecuted or persecuted for acts committed in 1942 and that they would be protected by the British Government.

Lord Lindsay (Labour) said the British might not sometimes like the way Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru told them exactly where they got off but that was better than the state of affairs where the British gave a democratic Government to Germany which was not prepared to use it. What Pt. Nehru says was substantially true.

Viscount Cranborne, winding up for the Opposition, said that he would not say that the Conservative Party were entirely satisfied with the Secretary of State's answer to the question put. But the answer which the Government had given as to their own views about the appeal to the Federal Court and the authority of the Constitutional Assembly, when one party was absent, seemed amply to justify the debate.

He said that if India without Britain was two discordant nations, the argument for Pakistan was extremely strong.

The Opposition felt that the Cabinet Mission did just what the National Government in 1942 recognised was a fatal error—they had failed to get an agreement between Hindus and Moslems and had yet gone ahead with their own proposals to set up a constitution.

Lord Cranborne said that the situation would not be made easier by the "regrettably provocative speech" of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday, which was only too likely to confirm the fears of Moslems and other minorities that the Congress was determined to establish high caste Hindu domination over the whole of India.

If the Muslim League felt that the dice was too heavily loaded against them and refused to enter the Constituent Assembly the fact must be faced that Government policy had failed.

CRANBORNE QUOTES LINLITHGOW.

Lord Cranborne said that Lord Linlithgow had said that the Government had two courses open to it—to march out bag and baggage or take over the reigns of the Government temporarily until Indians made up their minds either to unite into one nation or separate into two.

To leave India, said Lord Cranborne, meant the probability of a civil war with carnage and misery to the people, who had hitherto looked to Britain for justice and protection.

He appealed to Lord Pethick-Lawrence to lead India to the goal of self-government or independence in an orderly manner and not leave her to founder in the morass of civil war and internecine bloodshed from which Britain had protected her.

GHAZNAFAR ALI'S RETORT TO JAWAHAR AND SARDAR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, member for health in the Interim Government in the course of a statement to the press says:

"Pandit Jawaharlal has now come forward to say that whatever constitution the Constituent Assembly, even without the Muslim League, might decide, would become the constitution of a Free India, "whether Britain accepts it or not."

What does it mean? Will Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Patel impose such a constitution on Muslims by force? It is a pity that some of the foremost leaders of the Congress do not realise the dangers and provocative import of this line of propaganda.

I wish they would desist even now from this bluster and intimidation which can neither cow down the Muslims into submission to Hindu raj nor carry the cause of India's freedom a step further.

I must also address a word of warning to the British Government. If they are not interested in peace and order in this unfortunate country, they should better quit immediately and leave the Muslims to decide the issue of their freedom by whatever method they can. If, however, the British Government retains the responsibility of maintaining peace and order in this country until they can peacefully transfer power to its peoples, how can they allow even a mock Constituent Assembly to go on and be used as a weapon of provocative and mischievous propaganda by people who threaten to impose its decisions on the Muslim nation by force?

Madras Editors' Plea To Exempt Newspapers From Sales Tax

MADRAS, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): The need for exempting newspapers from the leavy of the General Sales Tax was urged by a delegation of the Regional Committee of the Indian Newspaper Editors Conference which met the Prime Minister and the Minister for Revenue today at the Secretariat.

The Prime Minister, it is understood, promised to consider the representation.

INDIA WILL REMAIN ONE & UNITED

(Continued From Page 1)

many months. So far as the Muslim League was concerned no doubt every one regretted it had not found it possible to attend the preliminary session of the Assembly and asked what guarantee was there that if this resolution was postponed till January 20 the Muslim League would come. Again did this resolution raise issues which were inconsistent from the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16?

The passing of the resolution, Dr. Mukherjee argued, would not prejudice the future Constitution. When the time actually came for the framing of the Constitution it would be open to any member to bring up any matter before the House as an amendment to any particular proposal and such amendments were bound to be considered on their merits.

DANGEROUS ISSUE

"If assurances are forthcoming, Dr. Mukherjee added, "that this draft resolution does not go against the main features of the Cabinet Mission and also it does not commit the Constituent Assembly in regard to the details of the Constituent that is yet to come, I see no reason why any obstacle should be put to the passing of this resolution. We are sitting here in our individual capacity and our sanction is not the British Government or Parliament, but the people of India. If that is so we have to say something, not merely frame rules and regulations as to why we assembled here on December 9, 1946. If what Dr. Jayakar had said was the correct position than this Constituent Assembly should not have been called at all and in fact Dr. Jayakar should not have attended the meeting. He should have informed the Governor-General: 'I feel I cannot attend and I feel you are doing wrong in convening the Assembly when the League is not attending!' After having come here, for us to raise this issue is practically to walk into the trap of the Muslim League and strengthen the hands of the reactionaries in England. I know Dr. Jayakar is the last man to do any such thing, but we must also respectfully point out to him the great danger that lies in his innocent looking amendment."

WHY LEAGUE KEEPS OUT

Dr. Jayakar had mentioned the analogy of a dinner party and asked if some of the guests did not come, how could we have a dinner party? Dr. Mukherjee asked the counterquestion: What will be the fate of the guests who have already come? (Laughter). Dr. Mukherjee went on to refer to Mr. Churchill's description of the Constituent Assembly as a marriage without the bride. Dr. Mukherjee asked how many brides were there in the Constituent Assembly. Were Indian States one bride and the Muslim League another? And if the League was the bride was not Mr. Churchill playing the role of seducer instead of asking Mr. Jinnah to come to the Constituent Assembly? No one had said that the League should not come. "In fact we want the League to come in now so that we can meet face to face to solve difficulties. If there are difficulties and differences of opinion, we do not wish always to carry our decisions by a majority vote. That may have to be done in the last resort, but obviously every attempt must be made to come to an agreement."

My charge is: "The Muslim League is not coming because of the British attitude. The Muslim League is being encouraged to feel that if it did not come, it will be able to veto the final decision of the Assembly. The power of veto has in some form or other again passed into the hands of the Muslim League. That is the greatest danger that threatens the future activities of this great Assembly."

FAIR TRIAL TO CABINET PLAN

Though it was a British creation, yet once it came into existence, it had the power, if it had the will, to assert its rights and do what was best for the good of the people of India irrespective of class or community. The Congress as one of the major parties had said that it stood by the Cabinet Mission's scheme of May 16. "It gladdened my heart yesterday to hear Sardar Patel say that the Congress has not accepted anything beyond the statement of May 16. That I consider to be an announcement of fundamental importance." (Cheers).

We had to make clear what we were here for. "We shall give the Cabinet Mission scheme of May 16 a genuine and honest chance. We shall see if we can come to an agreement on the basis of that scheme, but subsequent interpretations we are not going to accept."

THAT GROUPING CLAUSE

"There has been considerable difference of opinion with regard to one clause of the Statement of May 16, that is, with regard to the question of grouping. It is for the Congress, to decide, as one of the major parties, what interpretation it is going to accept. If one interpretation given by His Majesty's Government is not accepted and if the Congress considers the interpretation put by itself is correct, then a crisis may come. That, however, is a question which has to be decided apart from a discussion on this resolution. But the greater the delay in deciding that question, the greater will be the unreality of the proceedings of this House. After that question is decided, supposing H.M.G's interpretation is accepted, whether on reference to the Federal Court or not, we shall go on with our work. The Muslim League may come or may not come. Even if it does not come, we must proceed with the business of the Constituent Assembly".

"OUR SANCTION"

Making a further reference to the crisis that he visualised, Dr. Mookerji said that if India was to be free it would be not by constitutional means in view of the developments of the last few weeks. The agency should be the Constituent Assembly. "If ultimately we have to function, we shall function on our own responsibility and prepare a Constitution which we shall be able to place before the bar of world opinion and demonstrate that we have treated the people of India including the minorities in a just and equitable manner".

"If we take courage and frame a Constitution, just and equitable to all, then we shall be able to declare this Constituent Assembly the first Parliament of Free, Sovereign and Independent Indian Republic, able to form our own National Government and enforce our decision on the people of this land. Our sanction is not the British people or the British Government; our sanction is the people of India".

MINORITY PROBLEM

Talking about minorities, it had been suggested that the Muslim League represented the only minority in India. That was not so. The Hindus also constituted a minority in at least four provinces in India. If minority rights had to be protected, such protection should be extended to every minority which might vary from province to province.

Dr. Mookerji contested Lord Simon's statement yesterday that the Constituent Assembly consisted of Caste Hindus. So many false statements had been made that it was difficult to count or counteract them. This was one. Actually in the Assembly were represented at least one Muslim province, also the provinces of Assam, which was supposed to be part and parcel of the Muslim majority area; the scheduled castes, including Dr. Ambedkar, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Parsis and Adibasis. Every element that had been elected to the Constituent Assembly was here barring the Muslim League. The League might represent a very large section, but was it suggested that if this section of the Indian people chose to be absent from the Assembly, India was to continue to remain a slave country? (A Voice; No).

Dr. Mookerji concluding said that we should tell the British that in spite of all that had happened in the past, if they really wanted that we should remain friends in the future, we were prepared to accept their co-operation, but it was not for the British Government to interfere in the domestic problems of this country.

DR. AMBEDKAR

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was cheered as he rose to support Dr. Jayakar's amendment. He considered the first part of Pandit Nehru's resolution to be controversial and the latter part which set out the objectives of the future Constitution to be non-controversial. He, however, considered even the latter part to be pedantic in that it enunciated only rights without prescribing remedies open to injured parties.

He would like the Constitution to say in most explicit terms that the State insisted upon nationalisation of industry and nationalisation of land.

As for the first part of the resolution, Dr. Ambedkar said that controversy seemed to have centred on the use of the word "Republic." It also arose from the point made by Dr. Jayakar that in the absence of the League it would not be proper for this Assembly to proceed with this resolution. He had not the slightest doubt about the future evolution of the social, political and economic structure of this country.

INDIA WILL BE ONE & UNITED

"I know," he said, "to-day we are divided politically, socially and economically. We are in warring camps and I am probably one of the leaders of the warring camp. But with all this, I am convinced that given time and circumstances, nothing in the world will prevent this country from becoming one and with all our castes and creeds I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that we shall in some form be a united people (cheers). I have no hesitation in saying that notwithstanding the agitation of the League for the partition of India, some day enough light will dawn upon Muslims themselves and they too will begin to think that a United India is better for everybody (cheers)."

So far as the ultimate goal was concerned, Dr. Ambedkar said none of them need have any apprehensions or doubt. Their difficulty was not about the ultimate thing, but how to make the heterogenous mass that they were to-day take a decision in common and march in a co-operative way on that road which was bound to lead them to unity.

CONCEDE TO PREJUDICES

"I should have thought, therefore, that in order to make a start and in order to induce every party and every section in this country to co-operate, it would be an act of the greatest statesmanship for the majority party even to make a concession to the prejudices of the people who are not prepared to march together and it is for that that I propose to make this appeal. Let us leave aside slogans which frighten people. Let us even make concessions to the prejudices of our opponents. Bring them in, so that they may willingly join this march on that road which must necessarily lead us to unity." So it was from this point of view that he supported Dr. Jayakar's amendment. He wanted the House to leave aside the point whether the position it had taken up was in consonence with its legal rights or that it agreed with the State Paper. This was too big a question to be reduced to legality. "Leave aside all these considerations", he said, "and make some attempt whereby those who are not prepared to come will come. Let us make it possible for them to come."

OMISSION OF GROUPING

Asserting that the resolution would result in keeping the League out, Dr. Ambedkar said he would substantiate it by referring to Clause 3 in the resolution which envisaged the character of the future Constitution of India. He took it that the resolution, when passed, would act as a sort of directive to the Constituent Assembly in the framing of the Constitution. The paragraph in question only dealt with autonomous provinces and Indian States and the Union Government. There was no reference in it to the intermediary structure of grouping. Reading the resolution in the light of the State Paper or even in the light of the Congress Working Committee's resolution passed at Wardha, he must confess that he was surprised at the absence of any reference to the idea of grouping.

CENTRAL GOVT.

"So far as I am personally concerned", Dr. Ambedkar went on to say, "I do not like grouping (cheers). I like a strong Unitary Centre, much stronger than the Centre which was created in the Act of 1935 (cheers).

"But these wishes have no bearing on the situation at all. We have travelled a long road. The Congress Party, for reasons best known to itself, consented to the dismantling of a strong Centre which had grown into this country as a result of 150 years of administration and which to me was a matter of great admiration and respect. Having given up that position and having said that we do not want a strong Centre and having accepted that there must be or should be an intermediary or a sub-federation of provinces, I should like to know why there was no reference in Paragraph 3 to the idea of grouping. I quite understand that the Congress, League and H.M.G. are not 'ad idem' on the interpretation on grouping, but I always thought and I am prepared to stand corrected that the Congress agreed that if the provinces consented to form a sub-federation, the Congress would have no objection to that proposal." How then was the idea of a sub-federation completely effaced from the resolution?

WAY OF PRUDENCE

Proceeding Dr. Ambedkar said he would not ask whether the House had the right to pass such a resolution. It might be it had the right. "The question I am asking is: 'Is it prudent for you to do it? Is it wise for you to do it? Power is one thing and wisdom and prudence quite a different thing. I want this House to consider this matter from the point of view not of the authority as vested in this Constituent Assembly. I want the House to consider whether it would be statesmanship or prudence to pass this. Yet another attempt should be made to bring about a conciliation between the Congress and the League. This subject is so vital and so important that I am sure that it is not enough to decide it on the mere basis of the dignity of one or the other party. In deciding the destinies of a people the dignity of the leaders or men or parties ought to count for nothing."

There were only three ways by which the issue would be decided:— Surrender by one party to the wishes of the other; a negotiated peace and open war.

He had been hearing from certain members of the Constituent Assembly the statement that they were prepared to go to war. "I must confess", said Dr. Ambedkar, "that I am appalled at the idea that anybody in this country should think of solving the political problems of this country by going to war. I do not know how many people support that idea. A good many perhaps do. And the reason why I think they do is that most of them believe that the war would be a war on the British. If the war that is in the minds of people can be localised and circumscribed so that it will be no more than a war on the British people, I probably may not have much objection. But will it be a war on the British people?

I want to place before this House in the clearest terms possible that if any war comes in this country and that war has any relation to the issue with which we are confronted today, it will not be a war on the British. It will be a war on the Muslims or, what is probably worse, a war on a combination of the British and the Muslims. I cannot have any other idea of the sort of war that is being contemplated".

BURKE QUOTED

Quoting Burke's famous passage in favour of reconciliation with America, Dr. Ambedkar said: "If anybody has it in his mind that this problem can be solved by war or that the Muslims may be subjugated and made to surrender to a Constitution that might be prepared without their knowledge and consent, this country would be involved in perpetually conquering them. As Burke said: "It is easy to give power but difficult to give wisdom". Let us prove by our conduct that we have not only the power, but also the wisdom to carry with us all sections of the country and to make them march on that road which is bound to lead us to unity".

Sardar Ujjal Singh, supporting Pandit Nehru's resolution, described it as "an expression of the pent-up emotions of the millions of this country". Opinions might differ with regard to the exact wording of the resolution, but taken as a whole it was an expression of the will of the people of this country.

Dr. Jayakar had urged postponement of consideration of the resolution till January 20, holding that the preliminary session was precluded from taking it into consideration. "My honourable friend knows that when we meet on January 20, we will be meeting in a preliminary session all the same and his objection also holds good when we meet again on January 20" (hear, hear).

Sardar Ujjal Singh said that he was one of those who regretted very much the absence of the League from the House and he was also one of those who valued and sought the cooperation of the League. But it was not the fault of the House that those friends were absent to-day and it was not fair that its business should be postponed indefinitely without knowing when the other party was coming in.

AN OPTIONAL MATTER.

Referring to Dr. Ambedkar's objection that the resolution did not mention grouping, Sardar Ujjal Singh said: "Grouping is an optional matter and almost all of us, if I may say so, are against grouping. Even the State Paper leaves it to the option of the sections or, as we interpret it, to the option of the provinces". It was, therefore, not proper to mention grouping in a resolution of this kind when the sections or provinces might decide otherwise.

The Indian States might find some objection to the mention of a 'Republic', but any fears that they might have on that score was entirely unjustified in the light of Pandit Nehru's statement that the people of the States, if they so chose, could retain a monarchical system of Government in their own part of the country.

ATTITUDE OF SIKHS.

Sardar Ujjal Singh dwelt at length on the Sikh attitude towards the Cabinet Mission's plan, their original decision to boycott the Constituent Assembly and reversal of that decision following certain assurances given to the Sikhs by the Congress Working Committee. It was undoubtedly the height of injustice on the part of the Cabinet Mission not to have provided safeguards for the Sikhs in section 'B' similar to those provided for Muslims in the Union. The Sikhs, he contended, had a stronger case for safeguards in section 'B' than the Muslims had for safeguards in the Union. He also felt that any safeguards given to the Sikhs in section 'B' would be a guarantee of protection to other minorities in that area.

NO PARTITION.

He had great faith in the Congress leaders that the assurances given by them to the Sikhs would be implemented without delay.

Proceeding, he said: "Let us make it clear that the safeguards that the Sikhs demand in the Punjab and North-west are within the Indian Empire and not outside. They are anxious that all communities should live together in harmony and peace. They are prepared to live with their Muslim brothers in the Punjab and the North-west even trusting them as elder brothers, but not as a superior or separate race or nation. The Sikhs, therefore, cannot tolerate the partition of this great and ancient land (cheers). They will stoutly oppose the establishment of Pakistan and all that it implies. The Sikhs have a burning passion for freedom. No single community in the history of India has struggled so long and so hard as the Sikhs have done to drive away the foreign hordes. In recent times too their record of sacrifice in the country's battle for freedom is second to none. They will continue to march with the Congress in its fight for independence with unabated zeal and vigour (hear, hear). They, however, want their separate entity and position maintained and strengthened so that they may be able to contribute their full quota to the service of the country."

There were hurdles and obstacles in the way of the Assembly, but he felt certain that "we will be able to cross those hurdles and overcome those obstacles if we deliberate with caution, act with decision and, if need be, oppose with firmness (cheers).

SETH GOVIND DAS

Seth Govind Das supporting the resolution congratulated Dr. Ambedkar on his speech, but expressed astonishment at Dr. Jayakar's speech. "On the legal aspect of his amendments I shall not attempt to comment, but I confess that I was surprised to hear Dr. Jayakar say that the resolution if adopted might render the work of the Constituent Assembly infructuous".

Seth Govind Das declared that the Congress and other freedom loving elements in the country wanted real peace and not strife. Passive resistance and non-violence, he said, were two great contributions that Mahatma Gandhi had made towards the attainment of peace.

"We do not want to fight either the British Government or the Muslim League, but if the former were to employ the latter as tools for putting obstacles in the way of the country's freedom, we shall certainly oppose them. We want the League to participate in the Constituent Assembly, but if they choose to stay out we must go ahead".

"If we are assured that the postponement until January of the resolution will guarantee League's co-operation in the task of Constitution-making I am sure Pandit Nehru will not hesitate to withdraw it",

Referring to the resolution he said that it sought to make India a 'Republic' and that it was to be decided now whether that Republic would be of a Socialist or of a Democratic character. The British Government, he said, was incapable of stopping India's march towards freedom howsoever they might try or wish, but he wanted to make it clear to the Muslim League that if it put obstacles in their way then the Muslim League alone would be blamed by posterity.

Seth Govind Das concluded his remarks by calling upon the House to treat the resolution as a solemn pledge and act with firmness and independence.

Further debate was adjourned till tomorrow.

Bombay Govt. Move For City Civil Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The question of setting up a City Civil Court in the near future to deal with cases of litigation beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes now being disposed of by the High Court, is under the serious consideration of the Government of Bombay. This was revealed by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, addressing the judges and members of the Bar of the Small Causes Court to-day.

The Home Minister, who paid his first official visit to the Court, spent the whole afternoon going round the premises and watching the proceedings of the different benches. Later he met the judges and members of the Bar in the court-room of the Chief Judge.

Mr. M. S. Noronha, Chief Judge of the Small Couse, Court, welcoming the distinguished guest humorously remarked that the visit by Ministers "to the Cinderella among courts is very rare."

He assured the Government of their support and co-operation in the setting up of the proposed City Civil Court.

Mr. A. S. Davar, President of the Bar Association of the Court of Small Causes, pleaded for the abolition of the duel system in the Bar. He also urged the Government to appoint members of the Bar as judges to fill up vacancies that may arise in the bench. The proposed City Civil Court, he said could be housed in the building of the Small Causes Court, as it was one of the best and commodious buildings in the city. He opined that judges of the Court of Small Causes could also function as judges of the City Civil Court, thus cutting down expenses of the judiciary.

Mr. Morarji Desai, thanking the judges and members of the Bar for their welcome said that Government were considering the establishment of the City Civil Court and due notice would be taken of to their suggestions and recommendations. Regarding the appointment of members of the Bar to fill vacancies of judges, he said that they should insist on installing the best men on the Bench, instead of imposing restrictions on their selection.

Concluding, the Home Minister observed that Government were anxious to see the expeditious functioning of the judiciary and to make it less costly and more efficient.

Mr. Desai was entertained to tea by the members of the Bar.

Razvi As Chief Secretary Of Nizam's Govt.

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Dec. 17, (A.P.I.): It is learnt that Mr. S. M. Razvi, Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief Secretary of H. E.H. the Nizam's Government. It is understood that political and other allied departments will come under the Chief Secretary, namely Defend Constitutional Affairs, Information Broadcasting and Local Self Government.

Mr. Razvi will also be Secretary to the Nizam's Executive Council.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

Two days ago I wrote in this column about Miss Sushila Gokhale. A day later the Government of Bombay issued a press note in which they 'justified' the expulsion of Miss Gokhale and five other political workers from the Thana District.

It is encouraging to see the Government of Bombay taking notice of criticisms in the press and complying with the request that their action be explained to the people of this city.

But what sort of justification the Government of Bombay have offered. Government press note states quite emphatically that the persons against whom this externment order has been issued are 'political workers'. Government says that these workers made 'fiery speeches'. Government quotes examples of extracts from these speeches. According to the press note, on September 23rd this year at Musalpada and Gholwad, Mrs. Parulekar said to the Warlis "If any Sawkar asks you what good I have done or I am going to do tell them: 'Worthless Sawkars like you will be buried and the 'lal bawta' (red flag) will be hoisted over you.'"

At Dabhale on October 14th she said: "All the Sawkars must be destroyed and the 'lal bawta' must be flown over them."

At Waroti on October 18, addressing a meeting of Warlis, she said "Unite and establish a Lal Bawta Raj".

It is obvious from this Governments note that the red flag is to the Congress Government of Bombay what the red flag is to the proverbial bull.

In a democracy, if that is the goal of India, it is the people to decide what flag they hang over the whole or any part of the country. If the Government of Bombay do not agree with the sentiments expressed by Mrs. Parulekar, it is for the Congress Government to send its own spokesmen to the Warlis to teach them what is the right flag to hoist. It does not justify the externment order nor does it excuse this gross abuse of the Goonda Act.

If the speech of Mrs. Parulekar deserved, according to the Government of Bombay, an externment order being served on her, then it is my opinion, humbly submitted, that there have been certain speeches made by certain Congress leaders which have incited the people to violence on more occasions than one.

Jai Prakash Narain and Aruna Asaf Ali have made several speeches recently in which they have said in so many words that they will resort to violence if necessary. How can these speeches be allowed to stand while the words of Mrs. Parulekar are condemned?

In other words, it boils down to this: If you preach violence and have Congress benediction, then that speech is fine. But if you belong to any other party and speak of violence, then the Congress Government will not tolerate it. It means that the legislation of this province is being used for party purposes for which it was clearly not intended.

This is a serious matter. Fundamental principles are involved. Democracy is at stake and it is about time that the common people realised what is happening. If speakers incite people to violence they must be prosecuted and like all accused persons be given the opportunity to defend themselves.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th December 1946. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,60,00,000—. (Rupees One Crore and Sixty lakhs only). Tenders at Rs. 99/14/3 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000/0/0 (Rupees one crore and fifty lakhs only), the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/7/0 per cent per annum

2. In view of the holidays, the Central Government Treasury Bills, auction will not be held during the next two weeks.

3. Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 7th January 1947 upto 11 a.m. at Bombay and upto the close of business on Monday the 6th January 1947 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 10th January 1947. Other conditions are as usual.

4. During the week ended the 13th December 1946, Government of India Tearsury Bills for Rs. 2,09,75,000/0/0 (Rupees two crores, nine lakhs and seventy-five thousand only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today continued quiet but steady. The volume of business was moderate.

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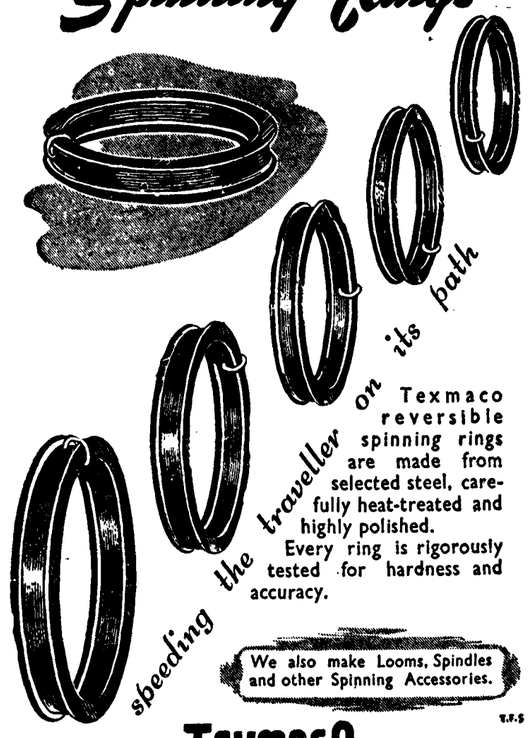

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44/6.

YET ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN BY BRADMAN

Fifth Wicket Stand With Barnes

From NORMAN PRESTON,
(Reuter's Special Correspondent)

SYDNEY, Dec. 17.

Australia finished in a winning position at the end of the fourth day's play in the Test match against England here to-day, having scored 571 runs for the loss of six wickets in their still unfinished first innings to lead England by 316 runs.

Don Bradman and Sidney Barnes each carried their overnight scores to 234, while establishing a new fifth wicket world record partnership of 405

England toiled without success until 17 minutes before stumps were drawn and then in successive overs they dismissed both Bradman and Barnes at the same total of 564.

There has been only one bigger partnership in the history of Test cricket, that being 451 by Bradman and Ponsford for the second wicket at M. Kennington Oval, London, in 1934. It was Norman Yardley who eventually broke to-day's partnership by getting Bradman leg before wicket. The Australian Captain's total was made in six hours, 38 minutes and included 24 fours. In the next over Bedser had Barnes caught at mid-wicket. Barnes had batted 11 hours, 40 minutes and hit 17 boundaries. His sound defence was the real cause of Australia's dominating position. Whether England can avoid and defeat in the two remaining days depends on the batsmen, the state of the pitch and the weather.

If anything the pitch to-day was easier than at any other stage of the match. It showed no sign of undue wear. England deserved praise for sticking gallantly to a thankless task. The tragedy of the match is that Wright has not yet taken one wicket. He again bowled splendidly. But he badly wanted another bowler of his skill to support him.

Evans kept wicket brilliantly and still has not conceded a bye.

The attendance to-day was 29,673 and the receipts were £3,764.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Barnes c Ikin b Bedser	234
Morris b Edrich	5
Johnson c Washbrook b Edrich	7
Hassett c Compton b Edrich	34
Miller c Evans b Smith	40
Bradman l.b.w. Yardley	234
McCool (not out)	3
Tallon (not out)	4
Extras	10
Total (for 6 wckts.)	571

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/24; 2/37; 3/96; 4/159; 5/564 and 6/564.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	44	7	141	1
Edrich	26	2	79	3
Wright	41	8	127	0
Smith	33	1	138	1
Ikin	3	0	15	0
Compton	6	0	38	0
Yardley	9	0	23	1

Leg Byes 7; Wides 1 (Bedser); No-Balls 2 (Wright).

Rest Of India Win Again

Gulam Ahmed Dismisses Half The Side

REST OF INDIA (First Innings)	280
INDIA-IN-ENGLAND (First Innings)	179
REST OF INDIA (Second Innings)	268
INDIA-IN-ENGLAND (Second Innings)	356

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Despite the gallant efforts of the two Vijays, the India-in-England side suffered its second consecutive defeat at the hands of the Rest of India XI, by the narrow margin of 13 runs.

Hazare and Sohoni opened well this morning, the latter batting more confidently than the last evening. The wicket although not quite crumbled was showing positive signs of being worn. The ball was coming at an uncertain height and an uncertain spin.

Deodhar introduced the new ball into the attack with the total at 209, and 9 runs later in his second over with the new ball Phadkar beat and bowled Sohoni with an in-swing.

Nimbalkar came next and started off in bright fashion, scoring freely off his back foot. He sent Phadkar twice to the cover boundary before being ultimately deceived by a slower ball.

Sarwate helped Hazare to push to total from 242 to 277 before missing a sharply turning off-break that knocked his middle staump down.

Merchant received a heartening ovation in recognition of his second brave attempt to save the situation, as he walked towards the wicket with Shinde as his runner. Just before this Hazare then 78 in attempting to place Rege between mid-on and square-leg deflected the ball about a yard in front of Gulam Ahmed fielding some ten yards away at square-leg. The fielder made no attempt to convert it into a catch and Hazare stayed. When lunch was taken Hazare and Merchant were batting with 94 and 7 respectively in a total of 294 for the loss of 7 wickets and it looked as if the former touring side might still be able to score the necessary runs to obtain a victory.

In the second over after lunch Uday at forward short-leg failed to reach a ball which dropped barely inches in front of him thus enabling his brother, then 14 to enjoy a life at the expense of Gulam Ahmed. The ball often kept low and caused the batsmen a good deal of anxious moments. Both the batsmen were, however getting well on top of the ball and were playing well out to a ball that was overpitched. When the partnership had added 62 runs for the 8th wicket Merchant played a rising delivery into the hands of Phadkar at silly mid-on. And when two runs later Hazare was caught behind the wicket off Narottam, the India-in-England side still needed 29 runs to win the match.

Nayudu then began to play an innings which mixed caution with his customary dash. He put a dead bat in front of anything that was straight and looked the least dangerous, but slashed out at a half-volley, collecting 17 runs in the process aided by three hits to the boundary. He, however, lost his partner when they required only 13 runs to win the match. Shinde missed a straight ball that kept low.

Gulam Ahmed captured 5 wickets at the cost of 94 runs, thus finishing the match with eight wickets to his credit. He did a magnificent job altogether and fully deserved every one of the wicket he got.

The running between the wickets of all players save that of Vinoo Mankad, Modi and Nayudu was indifferent. The number of runs lost due to aristocratic running between the wickets might well have made the difference between winning and losing in match like this where the difference is so small as to be easily upset by the merest touch.

Then the habit of certain players resting themselves after a big innings is another deplorable practice that is allowed to go unnoticed in Indian Cricket. Such, players when they venture into the field, show a marked reluctance to chase the ball and prefer to fetch it on its rebound from the stands. Indeed no player should be included in any first class side who is not able even to run.

To mark the return of our cricketers from abroad the Board has issued a 'Cricket Souvenir' with short biographical sketches of all the members of the 1946 side. It is rather unfortunate that what might otherwise have been a handsome issue was spoiled by not being particularly scrupulous in all its details.

The following are the scores:—

INDIA-IN-ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Hindlekar l.b.w. b Sarfaraz	30
Vinoo Mankad b Gulam Ahmed	19
Modi c substitute b Rege	56
Hazare c Hindlekar b Narottam	113
Gul Mohammed c Rege b Gulam Ahmed	0
Sohoni b Phadkar	24
Nimbalkar b Phadkar	17
Sarwate b Gulam Ahmed	17
Vijay Merchant c Phadkar b Gulam Ahmed	31
Nayudu (not out)	17
Shinde l.b.w. b Gulam Ahmed	0
Extras	32
Total	356

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/37; 2/82; 3/139; 4/146; 5/218; 6/242; 7/277; 8/339; 9/341 and 10/356.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	25	5	92	2
Narottam	13	1	44	1
Gulam Ahmed	32.4	2	94	5
Rege	23	3	70	1
Agha Sarfaraz	5	0	24	1

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

FESTIVAL MATCH FAILS TO ROUSE BOMBAY'S ENTHUSIASM

By J. C. Maitra

It is rather disappointing to see the Festival match between the India in England XI and the Rest of India XI arranged by the Board of Control for Cricket in India fail to rouse Bombay enthusiasm to a high pitch. The Brabourne Stadium where the match was staged was sparsely populated the largest attendance was about 10,000 on Sunday.

The Pentangular die-hards shook their heads and said, "Nothing will rouse Bombay's enthusiasm except the Pentangular". This is indeed a sorry commentary on Bombay's love for cricket. Here they had one of the finests engagements which Indian cricket could provide. But the fans would not look at it because it had no communal colour!

RISE ABOVE THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Then let us be frank and candid about it. What these people want is not first class cricket but a display of communalism—or rather religious fanaticism—on the field of cricket. Are we not fed up with the present turbulent state of the country, for which communalism—and our slavery—is responsible? I expect sportsmen, at any rate, to rise above the vicious circle in which our politics has been placed. I am tired of hearing that there is nothing communal or religious in the Pentangular. Then why call the teams by the names of Hindus and Muslims? Why select the players to represent community of the other?

In defence of the Pentangular it is further advanced that the competition has not caused any bloodshed or not. It is partly true. But times have changed for the worse. Things that never happened before are happening to-day. Look at Bengal and Bihar to read the signs of the times.

CRICKET WANING POPULARITY.

But truly speaking people have no stomach for cricket at present. Owing to the dislocation of trade, commerce, and even social life, of the city, fans do not take sufficient interest in sport —more so, in a game which demands hours of attention. There is intense suspense and excitement in every walk of life. Nobody knows what will happen. It is only those who have intense love for the game find their way to the Stadium to witness the contest. It is my firm conviction that even the Pentangular, were if staged now, would not draw the crowds that it used to in the past. Probably it would fare as badly as the match we had just now.

The only thing that they may now save the situation of all the sportsmen, in the country refuse to countenance communalism in any shape or form and help to bind a nation of sportsmen only without any ditinction of caste, creed, race, or colour. Then only happiness will happiness return to India—and the world.

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NOKRASHY GOVT. SAFE IN SADDLE

Vote Of Confidence Passed With Big Majority

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (Reuter).—The Chamber of Deputies gave the Nokrashy Government a vote of confidence last night by 155 votes to 21 with seven abstentions. The vote followed a short debate after Nokrashy's statement on policy.

Replying to the debate before the vote was taken, Nokrashy referring to national aspirations said: "We have two courses open to us to achieve our objectives—direct negotiations with Britain and submission of our case to the Security Council."

U.S. ALLOCATE 68,000 TONS OF FOODSTUFF TO INDIA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (A.P.A.): The United States Agriculture Department yesterday announced its January export allocations of 72,550 long tons of wheat, corn and other grains for storage areas.

The Department said that, with flour allocations and the unshipped balances of grain and flour from preceding months, shipments of cereals and cereal products could reach 1,500,000 tons in January if transport is available.

The allocations in long tons include: United Kingdom 84,000; United Kingdom (Pacific areas) 34,000/ India 68,000; Belgium 17,600; Netherlands 25,500; Finland 17,000; Switzerland 8,500; American and British zones of Germany 153,000; French zone of Germany 25,500; Japan and Korea 68,000: Italy 110,500; Greece 25,500; China 8,500; UNRRA countries and Austria 42,500.

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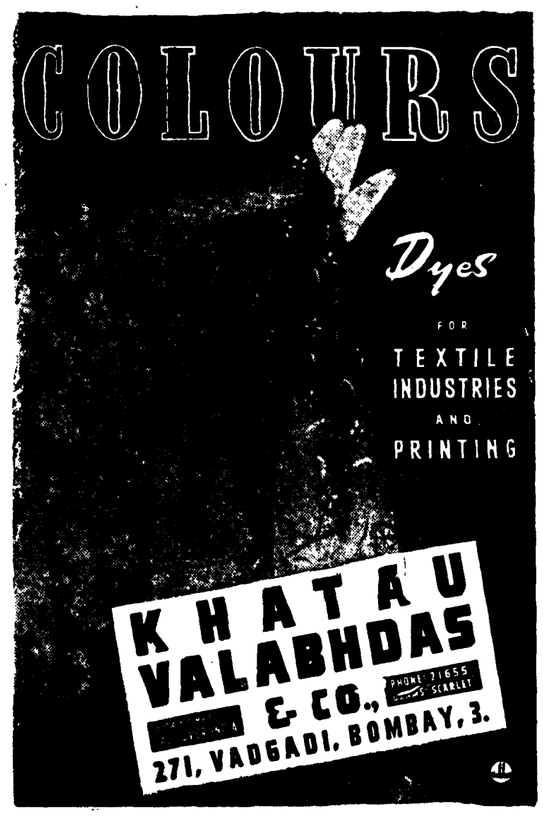

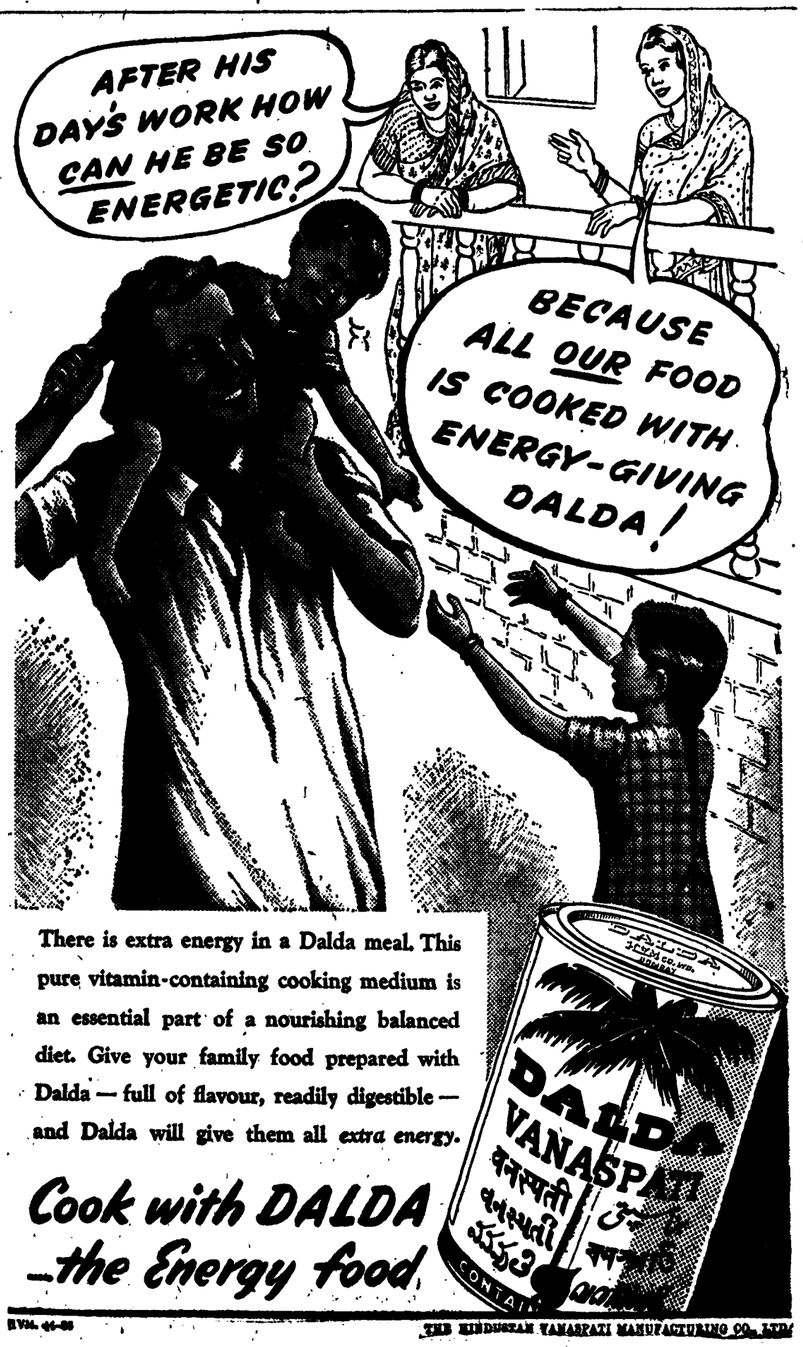
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Increased Selling Pressure On Stock Exchange

GOLD DECLINES ON REPORTED ARRIVALS FROM U. S. A.

Cotton Market Moves Within Narrow Range

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is preparing for annual Holidays and traders are inclined to even up open accounts. The political situation remains uncertain and naturally investors are holding aloof awaiting developments. The money market remains easy but Government securities find no support and quotations are sagging. Under such a state the market was quiet with a restricted business

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened today at Rs. 2735 and after declining at Rs. 2715 steadied at Rs. 2720 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 497 and quietened at Rs. 495/- Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 2610 and steadied at Rs 2607 Kohinoors opened at Rs. 864 and declined at Rs. 860.

Thereafter there was increased selling and Tata Steel Dfds. declined at Rs. 2697 while Ordinary shares gave way to Rs. 492 Bombay Dyeings stood at Rs 2607 but Kohinoors lost further ground at Rs. 856 Simplex Shares were quiet at Rs. 406 Andhras were done at Rs. 1855 Burmas were placed at Rs 712 and Associated Cements were done at Rs. 229.

Towards the close there was increased selling and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 2680 and recovered at Rs. 2692. Ordinary shares declined further at Rs. 490. Bombay Dyeings eased off at Rs. 2576 and steadied at Rs. 2582 while Kohinoors declined further at Rs. 851. Tone of the market was weak.

MILL SHARES

B. Dyeing 2565 Century 1105 Nagpur 401 Swadeshi 692 New Great 565 Simplex 404/8 Kohinoor 854 Colaba 498 Gokak 354 Phoenix 1205 Mysore 330 I. Bleaching 196 Swan 440 Finlay 367 Morarji 846/4 Indore 762/8.

STEEL

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) 2695 Tata Steel Ord 490

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tata Hydro 209/8 Andhra Valley 1850

Tata Power 1940 Tram 126/4

CEMENT.

Asso. Mergef 228

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 690 Alcock 585 Belapur 341 Shivrajpur 47/8 Steamer (Ord) 732/8 Scindia 45/8 Premier Construction 283

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE.)

Apollo 5 Elphinstone 100 India United (Ord) 19/4 India United (Defd) 4/3/6 India Manufacturing 4550 Koorla 341/4 Khatau 378/12 Dawn 1450 David 197/8 New City X R 272/8 Minerva 268/12 Bradbury 590 Bharuch (Defd) 8/4 Bharat 64/4 Madhavji 24/4 Model 270 Laxmi 1897/8 Vishnu 680 Western 4560 Standard 600 Sholapur 8200 Sassoon Cotton 25/10 Hindustan 4900 Meyer 253/12 Edward 712/8 Tata 119 Ahmedabad Advance 530 Sassoon Silk 109 New Union 27/4 Poddar 380 Madhusudan 500 Madhusudan B. 110. Srinivas 525, Rala Bahadur 145 Berar 500 Victoria 425

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 187/8 (New) 120 Surat (Old) 243/12 New Pre. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/2 Amalgamated 20/12, Jaigaon 14/12, Nagpur 58, Poona 260, Bombay Suburban 240, Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES

Reserve 148/8 Imperial 2730 P. P. 670 Central 117 Indian 235 Union 13/14 Baroda 180 Habib 198 International 45 A. B. C. 40 Dena Bank 70 United Commercial 118 Jaipur 80 Bikaner 33 Hindusta Com. 61/8 National Savings (fully paid) 82 (Partly paid) 54/8 Mysore 505 Exchange (Orc[illegible] P 72 Eastern 106 Bombay Provincial 62

INSURANCE

Oriental 7200 Empire 1075 New India 99/8 Jupiter 40 Vulcan 18/12 Indian Mercantile 68 Universal Fire 20 Vasant 26/4 British India General 28/4 Industrial Prudential 61/12 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/8

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P. 109 Pachora 95 Mandra Bhon 113

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 251/4 Burma Petrol 8/4/3 Tata Oil 98 Mackenzie 197/8 Port Canning 105 Kamp 550 Zandu Pharmacy 202. Indian Radio (Ord) 377/4 Indian Radio B 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 126 Wimco 460 Tata Chemical 17/10 Dharamsey Chemical 43/8 Mukund iron 15/10 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 997/8 Supreme India 228, (New) 180, Jamwire 141/8. Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries X D 457 3 United Motor 66 A C C New 109 Baroda Glass 10/14

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref) 241/4 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 178/8 Tram 59 Andhra Valley 1425 Tata Power 1547/8 Hydro 146/4 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 787/8 Swadeshi 165 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 312/8, New Great 268/12, Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 135 Bradbury 553/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref) 158/12 (2nd Pref) 137 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Shemical 143 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120 Baroda Glass 11/12

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Iron Steel 45/2 Bengal Steel 36/12 Indian Copper 4/10 B. I. C. 11/2 Burma Corporation 6/1 New Victoria 8/8 New Victoria Preference 9/4 Raja Preference 52 Phalton 152 Gold Monor 450 New Kaiser Hind 510 Saijan Mill 400 Osmanshahi 430 Ajamshahi 435 Air Service X R 22 Birla Motor 10/8 Marshal 11.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with a moderate business. Moderate arrivals have narrowed down the difference between Spot and Forward Silver quotations to Rs. 4 and it is expected that with further arrivals this difference will be gradually reduced.

Various controls now operating in commodity markets have increased volume of business in Bullion markets which now exist all over the country. Thus with increased speculative activity we had abnormal price fluctuations and in the absence of arrivals prices were pushed up to record high levels but now with free movement, the markets are likely to stabilise with normal conditions.

Forward Silver for Posh delivery opened to-day at Rs. 135 and improved at Rs. 136 but later steadied at Rs. 135/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 139/8. Posh delivery Gold opened to-day at Rs. 95/6 and improved at Rs. 95/14 but reacted at Rs. 95/8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 99/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 65.

Later on there was increased selling in Gold on reports that large quantity of Gold is coming here from U. S. A. by air. The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	139	4	0
Posh Delivery	135	6	0
Ready Gold	98	8	0
Posh Delivery	93	14	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The cotton market was fairly steady today on buying by professional Bulls who confidently believe that the Central Government will make upward revision of ceiling cotton prices. Bears do not share this view as the Government has introduced rationing of cloth and have fixed prices. Thus any more to raise cotton prices is bound to call for a rise in cloth price. This means further increase in the cost of living to be followed the demand for increase in wages Thus the situation is a difficult one as the Government decision will have considerable effect On the other side the President of the East India Cotton Association at the General Meeting held yesterday afternoon, has asked for the removal of control. All these problems are puzzling cotton operators although there is a fairly large speculative interest open to fluctuations.

At the opening January was quoted at Rs. 469/8 and advanced at Rs. 471 under professional support.

January delivery improved at Rs. 471/4 and reacted at Rs. 470/8 on moderate realising.

There was increased selling in the afternoon and January declined at Rs. 468/8. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	469	0	0
I.C.C. March	480	8	0
I.C.C. May	489	4	0
I.C.C. July	499	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	506	8	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

	Hi	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	469-1/2	466-1/2	469
March	481	478	480-1/4
May	489-1/2	487	489-1/4
July	499-1/2	497	499-1/4
Sept.	507	504-3/4	506-3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1488 cent points below N. Y. January at Exchange rate 331.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 13th Dec., 1946, were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 1,81,180.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 57,19,75,-982-0-0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 16.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid unofficial 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.02, buyers 4.04, Zurich sellers 17.34, buyers 17.36, Stockholm sellers 14.47, buyers 4.50.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Tata Ordinary 490; Tata Deferred 2695; Indian Iron 45/2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 37/14; Bombay Dyeing 2565 Central India 401/4; Gokak 353/12; Kohipoor 353/12; Simplex 404/8; Andhra Valley 1850; Tata Hydro 209/6; Tata Power 1940; Associated Cement 228; Belapur 341/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 690.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Dec. 16.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 87 Dec-Jan. quoted.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.
BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

TEXTILE COS.

Apollo 5/1/6 5/0/6 5/1 5/0/6 4/15/6 5 Bharat 65/4 64/4
B. Dyeing 2612/8 15 7/8 11/4 6/4 7/8 2595 96/4 65 80 65
Bradbury (Ord.) 590
C. India 410 11 1
E. Textiles 715 12/8
Elphinstone (Ord.) 102 100 101 100
Elphinstone (Pref) 135
Finlay 373 74 67 68 64 67
Gokak 361 57 58 53/8 54 53/8 54
I. U. (Defd.) 4/5 4/3 4/4 4/3/6
I. U. (Ord) 19/12 19/9 19/10 19/3 19/6 19/4
Indore 762/8 65 61/4 62/8 58/12 62/8 60 62/8
Kohinoor 866 63 66 64 65 56 61 59 61 53 57 52 54
Madhusudan 500 (Ex. Div.)
Meyer 255 53/12
Model 272/8 70
New City 272/8
New Great 562 61 63/8 56 58 51 56 53 55
Podar 390 80
Simplex 414 12 13/8 5 8 6 7 4/8 6 4 5 4/8
Swadeshi 704 693 97 90 92 90 93 92
Tata Mills 120 19

BANKS.

Baroda 181 80
Central 120 18 18/8 17
Imperial (Old) 2735 10 2700
Imperial (New) 676/4 66/4 70 66/4 70
India 240 35
Reserve 150 48/8
Union 14/1 13/14
U. Commercial 119/4 18

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 187/8
Andhra Valley (Ord.) 1857/8 52/8 55 50
Andhra Valley (Pref.) 1425
B. Tram (Ord.) 126/8 27 26/4 27 26 26/8 26/4
B. Tram (Pref.) 60 59/8 60 59
Tata Hydro 209 9/8
Tata Power (Ord.) 1942/8 45 40

INSURANCE COS.

Jupiter 40
New India 98/8 100 98/8 99/8

STEAMER COS.

B. Steam 735 32/8
Scindhia 45/15 45/14 46/2 45/10 45/12 45/5 45/8

STEEL COS.

B. Steel 38/4 37/14 38 26/12
I. Iron 46/4 45/15 46 44/15 45/2
Tata (Defd.) 2735 37/8 22/8 32/8 12/8 18/12 16/4 18/12 2690 2702/8 2690 95 86/4 92/8 90 95
Tata (Ord.) 497 96/8 97 95 96 94/8 95/8 92 92/8 90 92 89 91 90
Tata (2nd Pref.) 178/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. C. C. 230/2 27/8 28 27 28
Belapur 346 45 46 40 41
B. B. (Old) 715 5 13/12 692/8 97/8 86 90
B. B. (New) 255 51/4
B. B. Petrol 5/5 5/4/3 5/6 5/4/8
I. Bleaching 195 98 96
P. Construction 292 85 87 83 84 86
Shivrajpur 47/8 46 47 5/8
Tata Chemical 17/12 17/13 17/10
Tata Oil 101 99 99/8 98
Wimco 475 60
A. C. C. (New) 109.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Average Rate Seven Annas Per Cent

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th December. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,60,00,000 Tenders at Rs. 99/14/3 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000-0/0 the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/7/0 per cent per annum.

In view of the holidays, the Central Government Treasury Bills auction will not be held during the next two weeks.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 7th January 1947 upto 11 a.m. at Bombay and upto the close of business on Monday, the 6th January 1947 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 10th January 1947.

During the week ended the 13th December 1946, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,09,75,000/0/0 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business. The Grain merchants have formed a Committee of ready Groundnut merchants to market Groundnuts. Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 115/4 and declined at Rs. 114/12. At this level there was renewed buying and quotation improved at Rs. 115/8 but reacted at Rs. 115/1, Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
December/January	20	12	0
January/March	20	9	0
Khandesh Ready	22	0	0
LINSEED:—			
Coromandal	21	8	0
Bold	21	0	0
LINSEED:—			
Ready	25	8	0
February/March	26	6	0
TILSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	25	0	0
December/January	33	4	8
Ready	36	6	0
CASTORSEEDE:—			
December/February Navlakhi	24	12	0
Goa Delivery	23	12	0
Bombay Delivery	26	0	0
May Delivery	115	1	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	16	0	0
Up-country Mills	15	12	0
...anuary Delivery	13	10	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	15	12	0

EARLY SMALL GAINS MAINTAINED ON WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Early small gains were maintained in quiet trading. Operators were a little inclined to abandon caution while awaiting news from the weekloing C. I. O. Pittsburgh conferences starting today as well as President Truman's press conference on Wednesday, where he is expected to disclose the first report of his council of economic advisers on basic economic problems and a programme to avert postwar depression. Somewhat increased pressure towards the close proved unsettling to numerous earlier advancers. While there were some resistant spots, losses up to 1 point were in the majority with values showing on balance a small decline on day. The market closed barely steady.

American Telephone and Telegraph	167-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	39-3/4
Chase National Bank	37-1/2
Sinclair Oil	15-3/4
Firestone Tyre Co.	55-1
General Electric Co.	36-3/4
General Motor	52-1/8
Ingersol Rand	124 bid
International Nickel	33-1/4
National City Bank of New York	42-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	19
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-5/8
Texas Corporation	59-3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	95
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	43-1/2
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	72-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/4

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES DOWN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, (U. P. A.): Wheat prices faltered after early firmness as mill and commercial buying ebbed upon the failure of new Government wheat purchase to develop during today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange.

January export allocations announced by the Government today totalled 725,000 tons of wheat, corn and other grains, including 68,000 tons to Japan and Korea. India's allocations were 17,000 tons of wheat and corn and 34,000 tons of sorchums.

NEW YORK SEED QUOTATIONS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York Market today:—

White pepper 50 to 61 cents per pound.

Black pepper 50 to 65 cents per pound.

Linseed oil 34.8 to 35 cents per pound.

Castorseed 250 to 265 dollars per long ton.

Flaxseed dol. 7.50 per bushel.

Peanuts 18-1/2 cents to 19 cents per pound.

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, Dec. 17.

Coiryam Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 190/200; Fibre Garbled 170; Unbarbled 160; Cocoanuts Raw 145; Dry 155; Coconut Oil 600; Copra Office 250; Dilpasand 300; Madrasnottam 450; Goodgooda 400; Pepper Wynaad 615; Country 605; Dry Ginger Cherenad 380; Ernad 375; Coffee Robusta 85; Timber Pali 55; Junglewood 30; Yellapine 45; Benteak 52/55; Teak 100; Mango 4/4; Teak 16; Rosewood 12/15.

NEW YORK SILVER QUOTED AT 87-1/4 CENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, (U. P. A.): On the New York Bullion Exchange today, silver was quoted at 87-1/4 cents per ounce, representing a rise in the price of one-quarter cent.

The miner's increase was due to the absence of pressure from foreign sources. The volume of business transacted was estimated at between 200,000 and 400,000 ounces, all of which was destined for U. S. domestic consumption.

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

January	33.03+37
March	32.82+37
March highest	33.21+76
March lowest	32.28—17
May	32.28+35
July	31.08+18
October	27.95+17
December	27.55+20
January	26.85—
Middling Spot	33.88+31

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	32.80+38
May	32.24+34
July	31.02+32
October	27.80+43
Middling Spot	33.00+35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Dec. 16.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	114-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and further	107-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	120-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	123-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-5/32
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	85-1/2
National Bank of India	35-3/4

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

January 2.14-3/4 to 2.14-8/4.
March 2.05-1/2 to 2.05-3/4.
May 1.95-3/4 to 1.95-3/4.
July 1.79 to 1.79.

NEW PORK SILVER.
New York, Dec. 16.

United States price of Foreign Silver 87 cents.

Dr. Jha Resigns Vice-Chancellorship Of Allahabad 'Varsity

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.—Dr. Amarnath Jha resigned Vice-Chancellorship of Allahabad University. Reasons are not known at present.

MADRAS PREMIER ON NEW TEXTILE POLICY

Repudiates Allegation That Rationing Is To Encourage Khadi

MADRAS, Dec. 17 (API): The setting up of a Provincial Handloom Wages Advisory Board to control the wages of handloom weavers and fix the prices of handloom cloth, appointment of Textile Controllers locally within each textile mill in the province to prevent the leakage of yarn and cloth from mills and decision to implement a three-shift system in spinning mills are announced in a statement yesterday by the Madras Premier, Mr. T. Prakasam.

The statement emphasises the flat uniform ration of mill cloth of five yards per adult and two yards per child announced some time back and says that in addition to this, handloom cloth allotment made by the Central Government under the All-India Cloth Distribution Scheme would allow a ration of 7.6 yards per adult and 3.8 yards per child.

Explaining the reasons for the high cost of handloom cloth, the Premier says that only twenty thousand out of the 40,000 bales of yarn produced in the Province under the All-India Yarn Scheme are available for distribution amongst the handloom weavers the balance either being exported or consumed by mills themselves. This is only sufficient to keep the handloom weavers employed for ten days. The present high wage levels in the handloom industry are due to the fact that the weaver has to earn enough during the ten days he works to enable him to maintain himself and his family for a whole month.

The Premier adds, "The problem of unemployment amongst the weavers can be solved and their wage levels brought down considerably and the prices of handloom cloth reduced to a very great extent if the 13,000 bales out of 40 000 bales of yarn produced in the Province are detained in the Province itself." The Premier says that the Government of Madras have taken up this question with the Central Government because it will ease the cloth position to a considerable extent.

The Premier repudiates the allegation that "Rationing of mill cloth is a disguised attempt to encourage Khadi" as being altogether [illegible]ed.

Govt. Of India Favour No Restrospective Effect On Pre-Congress Ministry Licensees

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (OPI): It is understood reliably that the Government of India have taken decision to allow pre-Congress Ministries' licensees to work their textile mills in Madras and other places against the wishes of the Madras Premier's policy.

It may be recalled that the Madras Government had recently refused the quota of textile yarns, etc., and there was a great uproar in the province. Gandhiji had also written in the 'Harijan' that the Congress ministries if they want to prove true to the creed of the Congress should not encourage textile mills but should give a fillup to the handloom and the khadi The Madras Premier was the solitary figure who holding up this policy of Gandhiji refused to open new mills but now the Interim Cabinet has decided that the licenses in whose favour the quota was distributed before the Congress ministry took over charge of the portfolios, should be allowed to proceed with their work and taking no note of the Madras Provincial Government's policy and their declared professions.

LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

NEW DELHI, 17, (A.P.I.): On May 4, 1946, the Government of India approved an interim plan for the expansion of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry, says a pressnote. In Consultation with the Provincial Governments licences have been issued to various firms and individuals for the import of textile machinery. Sections have also been given for capital issues involved.

The Government of India have received a number of enquiries on the position of these licences. They do not contemplate interfering with anything done in pursuance of acts performed under such authorisation and wish therefore to make it known that licences already given for the import of textile machinery will not be cancelled except for a breach of any condition given for capital issues involved.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION INTO U.S.A.

J. J. Singh Explains Inability To Provide 'Short-Cuts'

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (API).—The following statement has been issued by Sirdar J. J. Singh, President, India League of America now in Delhi.

"Ever since President Truman signed the India Immigration and Naturalization Bill July 2 this year, our organisation has received scores of letters from would-be Indian immigrants. In all these letters we have been asked to render special assistance and secure special facilities from the United States Government. I have been in India less than a week and already I have received several letters and personal calls seeking help. It is correct that our organisation was responsible for the introduction of the Bill and we did all that we could in the passage of the Bill, but our responsibility must unfortunately end here. The Bill has become a law of the United States. Every applicant must conform to the requirements of this law. There are no short cuts, that neither I, personally, nor our organisation can ask or expect the United States to give any special treatment or any facilities to certain individuals.

There are strict rules and regulations which might be conformed to full details and information are available at all American Consulate offices in India.

Only the other day I met Mr. Joseh Sparks, American Consul in Karachi. He told me that since July his office alone has received an average of 350 applications monthly for quota visas.

Thus the Karachi Consulate alone has over 1600 applicants. I understand that Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Consulates have another few hundred applications. The quota applicants as of this date must total over 2,000. The Bill provides for 100 quota immigrants a year. Unless in the near future this quota is increased by the United States Government, the next 20 years quota has been already filled up."

BOMBAY HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

The report of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the year 1945-46 shows that the Board spent about Rs. 5,200 in helping 150 Harijan students including 15 girls and 26 college students.

The Board also secured studentship and concessions in fees for a number of Harijan students and assisted several others in securing admission to High School with the help of the Board Members.

The President and the Secretary visit Harijan Localities and hear and note down their various grievances in respect of water-scarcity, neglected sanitary conditions, insufficient lighting, congestion in the chawls, etc. Efforts are made to redress some of these grievances and some being looked into.

The Board received during the year Rs. 11,697 as donations, the chief ones being Rs. 7,000 from Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, Rs. 2,000 from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Rs. 1,000 from the Bombay Government. The Board thanks all the donors but points out that its growing welfare work needs more funds and hopes that the public will help it liberally.

490 Die Of Plague In Bihar

60 Villages Affected

PATNA, Dec. 15 (API).—Plague has broken out in an epidemic form in Bhore and Mirgan Thanas in the District of Saran according to Mr. Anand Kishore Narain, member Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Narain says that in Bhore, Thana, some 60 villages have been affected and over 380 deaths have already been registered. Over 110 deaths and 300 cases of seizures have been reported from Mirgan Thana.

MADRAS, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): The famous temple of Lord Subrahmania at Tirparamkundram in Madura District is to be declared open to Harijans shortly. The date for the opening ceremony has not yet been fixed.

DISPOSALS

The Director General of Disposals C.P. & M. Directorate, New Delhi invites sealed tenders for the purchase of the following stores:—

5 TON HAND OPERATED OVERHEAD TRAVELLING CRANES (NEW) .. .. .. 50 Nos.

Location: These are lying at Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Superscribed Reference: Tender No. DGD/SR-41666/CPM-2.

Last date due: On 15th January, 1947.

Offers should be sent to the Directorate General of Disposals, C. P. & M. Directorate. New Delhi and should remain open for acceptance up to 15th February, 1947.

Tender forms along with Permits to view stores are obtainable from the Directorate General of Disposals, C. P. M. Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 5/- per set paid in Cash/Money order.

Earnest Money: Amounting 10% of the value offered must be deposited in the Imperial/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in favour of the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi.

Sales are subject to conditions laid down in Con/117.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines).

DS/172

SAPAT LOTION
A SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
RINGWORM, ECZEMA & OTHER
SKIN DISEASES
UNRIVALLED SINCE 50 YEARS
Sold Everywhere
SAPAT & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

RADIO
India's
SIGHT-SAVING
Lamp
RADIO LAMP WORKS LTD
SOLE SELLING AGENTS:
KAYCEE INDUSTRIES LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: THE MALL, LAHORE.
BOMBAY · CALCUTTA · KARACHI · LAHORE · MADRAS
NEW DELHI · CAWNPORE · AHMEDABAD.
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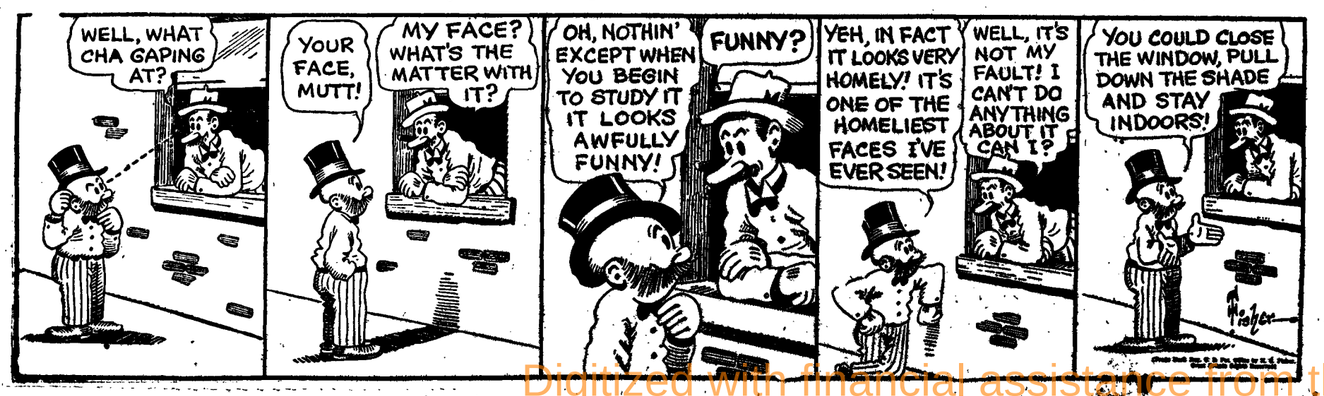
SOUND INVESTMENT
Invest in 6% Tax free Preference shares of selected Tea Estates at a little premium.
Particulars will be found in "MARKET REPORT" free on request.
Apply
MANAGER MARKET REPORT
12, Chowringhee Square, CALCUTTA.

THE
NEW GREAT INSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda—Liability of Members is limited)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	2,50,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital...	Rs.	1,25,00,000
Paid-up-Capital	Rs.	32,50,000

REGISTERED OFFICE: Bank Building, Mandvi, BARODA.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN BRITISH INDIA: 45-47, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY
Business Transacted:
LIFE * FIRE
MARINE * ACCIDENT

MUTT AND JEFF—And At Least Spare Other People The Suffering — By BUD FISHER


WELL, WHAT CHA GAPING AT?
YOUR FACE, MUTT!
MY FACE? WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH IT?
OH, NOTHIN' EXCEPT WHEN YOU BEGIN TO STUDY IT IT LOOKS AWFULLY FUNNY!
FUNNY?
YEH, IN FACT IT LOOKS VERY HOMELY! IT'S ONE OF THE HOMELIEST FACES I'VE EVER SEEN!
WELL, IT'S NOT MY FAULT! I CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT CAN I?
YOU COULD CLOSE THE WINDOW, PULL DOWN THE SHADE AND STAY INDOORS!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted bride for Kathiawadi Brahmin (37), double graduate, foreign qualified. Box No. 4266, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a fair looking and cultured Spinster or Virgin Widow 25 to 30 years, good at household work for a Hindu Vegetarian business man of 45 years. Apply with details and photo to Box No. 4282, "Bombay Chronicle."

PERSONAL ADLETS

Lakhs to be won each week. Zetters Football Pools is the only football pool which pays Four dividends for forecasting the results of only Eleven Matches See this week's 'Sunday Standard'—and send in your entry for a big money prize. Enquiries to Zetters International Pools Ltd., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo St., Bombay. 9739A

All informed men and women regularly read the Reader's Digest. Now is the time to obtain X'mas concession of Rs. 9/- per annum and Rs. 7/8/- for each additional gift subscription. Keep your friend, your girl or your boss remembering you so favourably, so economically. Other attractive offers too at International Book House Ltd., opp. Clock Tower, Bombay. No outside canvassers employed. 851

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Applications are invited for the post of an oil Engine Mechanic stating age and experience so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January 47. Those who have served in the Cooper Engineering Works, Satara Road, will be given preference. Pay according to qualifications. Sd. B. S. Hiray, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (Central), Malegaon. 1098

Wanted for a local Mill, a certified and experienced Boiler Attendant. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4260, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from trained Graduate or Under-Graduate Lady Teachers for Gujarati and Geography in a Local Girls' High School. Write to Box No. 4288, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Typist Clerk, capable doing independent English Gujarati correspondence, some accounts, neat handwriting absolutely essential write in own handwriting, stating salary expected Box No. 4287, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Manager. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary to the Jain Sahakari Bank Ltd., Hira Baug, C.P. Tank, Bombay 4. (4259)

Applications from Arts and Science graduates are invited for the State High School. Service permanent and pensionable. Higher grade plus D.A. Only those who can join immediately should apply to Box No. 1093 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Hardworking and Capable Shorthand Typist, experience in legal line preferred, salary according to qualifications. Apply E. L. and Co., Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, 3rd Floor, Bombay. 4290

Wanted immediately three Graduates, preferably trained and experienced for Gujarati. History, English, for higher classes. Gujarati-speaking preferred. Only those able join at once need apply or see Principal, Nahalchand High School, Malad. (4268)

Wanted a Secretary with thorough knowledge of Accounts and Company Law. Salary payable Rs. 350|- to 450|- per month. Also an experienced Overseer for factory building work. Salary payable Rs. 250|- to 350|- per month. Apply with full particulars to P.O. Box No. 1258, Bombay. (1064)

Applications are inyited from Muslim Graduates with Honours preferably Commerce, to be trained as Officers under Selective Service Scheme. Previous experience not essential. Starting salary Rs. 250-500-E.B. 1000-E.B. 1500. Also graduates to be trained as Junior Officers. Starting salary Rs. 100|125 plus 30% dearness allowance. Apply in your own handwriting with full particulars to the Officer (Staff Deptt.) Habib Bank Ltd., Mahomedali Rd., Bombay. (1023)

Wanted Travelling Representatives on salary cum commission basis for Modern Rubber Mfg. Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 4222

Wanted 50 Candidates for passing London Pitman's examinations, Shorthand, Typewriting at Bombay. Write local Centre, C|o Roosevelt College, Bombay 9. (4292)

SITUATION WANTED

An experienced Under-graduate seeks part-time job, between 11-00 to 2 p.m. (Accounts Clerk). Apply stating salary to Box No. 4271, "Bombay Chronicle."

Secretary-Stenographer, 20 years' experience Chambers of Commerce, leading Commercial Firms, Verbatim Reporter, Up-to-date in questions of economics, constitution, labour, Company Law, Trademarks Registration, Control Measures and Ordinances, Railway and Municipal matters. Write to: "A." 71, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay. 4284

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalisation as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalisation may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: Mrs. FRIEDA GUMPERT.

Present Nationality: Stateless (formerly German).

Full Address: 55, Marine Drive, "Ganga Bihar.", Bombay. 984

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement issued by the Public Service Commission, Bengal inviting applications from candidates to fill a permanent post of Senior Organisation and Methods Officer in the Organisation and Methods Division of the Government of Bengal with the 30th November, 1946, as the last date for the receipt of applications, it is hereby notified for general information that the closing date has been extended to the 31st December, 1946.

Applications already received will be considered together with those which may be filed in the course of the extended period. 1087

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. BENGAL.

IN PARTIAL MODIFICATION of an advertisement inviting applications for a post of Principal, posts of Professors, etc., at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, it is hereby informed that the Principal will not be entitled to an overseas pay.

P. B. RUDRA, Secretary.
Alipore, the 5th December, 1946. 1087

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post. D.Com. courses. American Correspondence College, (B.C.), Delhi. (3925A)

Learn Typewriting, one month, Shorthand four: Roosevelt Commercial College, Chinchbunder Road, Near Sandhurst Station. (4291)

MEDICAL ADLETS.

A Chitrakot-Kamda Hills Herb Relieves Asthma radically in a single dose to be taken on 7-1-47 Full Moon night. Apply in English with clear address: Manager, Vishwa Kalyan Karyalaya, Chitrakot, U. P. (4246)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell remaining shares of Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta—a progressive national concern—paying dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (981)

Bengal Cotton Cultivation & Mills Ltd.—Wanted—Respectable Share-selling Agents (Company estd. 1940; Dividend paid March, 1942—15%, 1943-10%, 1944-10%, 1945-10%, 1946-Expectation not below 10%). Unique combination of cotton plantation and Mills in India. Apply to Planters' Syndicate Ltd., Mg. Agents. 107, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta. (1066)

Wanted Stockists, Agents, for Rubber Goods, Cosmetics, Cigars, etc. Write Post Box 4035, Bombay 7. 4285

LIVESTOCKS.

Let Bellemont Kennels Experts treat your sick dogs or write Seervai, Cosy Building, 72B, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 26, next to Gowalia Tank Parsi Fire Temple. (885)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale in Naini Tal, U.P., Hills, Durgapur Estate consisting 19 acres of cultivated land with two large double storied, two small single storied bungalows and outhouses, etc. Fitted with Elect. Light and water. Location within the Municipal Limits, Naini Tal, adjoining the Elect. Power house and Bist. Estate. For full particulars apply:—Lala Narendra Lal Sah, Golc Ghar, Naini Tal. (4221)

MACHINERY WANTED

Machinery Plant required for preparing Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid Hydro-Chloric Acid, New or Old. Apply Box No. 4284, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Fresh Stock of English and American Fountain pens arrived. See or write Taroon Traders, 116-18, Narayan Dhru St., Bombay 3. (1261)

A number of Portable and Standard Typewriters of various makes are ready for sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution, Opp: General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, Telephone 21084. (4246)

For Sale English make "Commonwealth" Stud-Filling Fountain Pens fitted with the famous Osmiroid Nibs at Rupees Ten each. Limited stock just arrived. Available from Dhirajlal and Co., 62, Princess Street, Bombay. Telephone 32752. 4289

For Sale:—A B.M.W. Motor Cycle 5.5 H. power in tip top condition, with Hydrolic springs and pillion seat. Ring 60304. 4286

For Sale one American refrigerator A. C. 40C Ft. good for Hotels and Medicine shops. Price Rs 5,000/- or near offer. Apply Post Box 133, Cawnpore. 1009

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30-12-46 for constructing a new Godown 80'x40' for the Taluka Development Association at Malegaon, in Nasik District. Necessary information about the work and blank tender form at the rate of Rs. 1/- each can be obtained from the office of the Taluka Development Association at Malegaon on working days.

The undersigned is not bound to accept lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) B. S. HIRAY, B.A., L.L.B. M.L.A. (Central)
Secretary,
Taluka Development Association, Malegaon. 1097

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED urgently from qualified persons for the following temporary posts in the Office of the Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), Civil Supplies Department, Bombay Government.

1. Accountants: Rs. 250-15-295 plus Dearness Allowance.
2. Junior Accountants: Rs. 175-15-220 plus Dearness Allowance.
3. Sr. Auditors:—Rs. 175-15-400 plus Dearness Allowance.
4. Dy. Accountants Rs. 120-10-250 plus Dearness Allowance.

Applications for categories Nos. 1, 2 and 3 must possess good accounting qualifications and must have had considerable previous experience in accounts work, in a Civil or Military Accounts Office as Superintendent, Senior Accountant or Divisional Accountant. Registered Accountants with long commercial experience will also be considered.

Applicants for category No. 4 must be either B. Coms. or G.D.A.s or Graduates with considerable service in responsible accounts posts under Government or in important commercial firms.

Bombay domicile essential for all the posts. The applicants must be prepared to tour in the districts when required to do so for which they will be paid travelling allowance under the Bombay Government rules.

Applications should be sent to reach the Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, not later than 27th December 1946.

Candidates who do not fulfil the conditions prescribed above need not apply. 1098

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1) clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of the Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that I A. E. MASKATI propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Bhawanishanker Road, Dadar, on the ground belonging to myself, admeasuring about 2800 Square yards and assessed under Municipal Ward No. 3372(1), 3372(2), 3373(3), Street No. 836, 836A and 837B—Nardulla Tank Road and registered under Collector's New Survey No. C. S. 1269.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay not later than the Second day of January, 1947 that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 18th December, 1946
KARIM NOORANI & CO.,
Architects, etc. 1095

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill one permanent post of stenotypist on Rs. 70/- in the grade Rs. 30-4-50-5-80, plus interim relief and allowances from persons fulfilling the following conditions:—

(1) Age on 1-1-47—between 18 and 25 years.
(2) Minimum educational qualifications—Matriculation or equivalent examination—speed of 100 words in stenography and 40 words in typing per minute.
(3) Physically fit and possessing the following visual standards:—
   (a) Distant vision—Tested with Landolt's split rings must not be less than 6/9 in either eye with or without glasses.
   (b) Near vision—Snellen 0.6 in either eye with or without glasses.

Forms of application obtainable from the Superintendent, Railway Training School, Bina on remittance of Rupee 1/- by money order only. Full name and address of the applicant must be written in Block letters on the money order coupon, failing which the money order may be rejected. Last date for receipt of Money Order is 2-1-1947. 1050

NOTICE

Policy No. 6/723 issued in favour of Mr. Sadashiv Dajiba Vartak, Medical Practitioner, P. O. Boisar, Dist. Thana (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) is reported to have been lost and the policy-holder has applied for a duplicate copy. Unless any objections against issuing a duplicate policy is lodged with the company within one month from the date of this notice, the company will issue the same to the policy-holder.

CENTRAL MERCANTILE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Elphinstone Building,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1003

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 2nd floor, Room No. 46, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December 1946, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

A. A. JASDENVALA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th December 1946. 1096

B. B. & C. I. RLY.—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on 30-12-46 for supplying 5,000 Baskets Cane for Coaling purposes. Copy of the tender can be had on application.

Tenderers not on any of the approved list of Railway tenderers should quote Banker's reference on the tender. 1092

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap brass boring quality No. 1. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 30-1-1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (1088)

BARODA ARTS AND CRAFTS EMPORIUM

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a designer for the above Emporium in the salary scale of Rs. 150-20/2-300. Candidates should be well experienced in industrial, textile and furnitire designs after qualifying for such a course from the School of Art Bombay-Candidates possessing diploma in Painting or Art Master's certificate of the Government of Bombay or any equivalent qualifications will be given preference. Apply to the Director of Industries, Baroda State, Baroda on or before the 31st December, 1946, with copies of testimonials stating Nationality, birth date, academic technical and practical qualifications. Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify the candidate. 1091

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1) clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of the Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that I Gordhandas Sonawala propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Tardeo Road on the ground belonging to Messrs. Sonawala Co., Ltd., admeasuring about 5,000 square yards, and assessed under Municipal Ward No. 3740 (1), 3740 (3cb), 3741 (1c2), Street No. 209G, 209B-4A, etc., and registered under Collector's New Survey No. C. S. 315.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre, should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 2nd day of January, 1947, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

KARIM NOORANI & CO.,
Architects, etc.
Bombay, 18th December, 1946. 1095A

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of great Britain and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of TULSIDAS OGHADBHAI GOPANI alias TULSIDAS OGHADBHAI alias TULSIDAS OGHAD, late, a Merchant of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, who did business in the name of Tulsidas Oghadbhai & Co. and prior to his death in partnership in the name of T. Akbarali and Co., who at the time of his death resided at New Chawl, Damjibhai Lakhmichand Jain Dharma Sthanak, opposite Kala Chowki Post Office, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai KASTOORIBAI, widow of Tulsidas Oghadbhai Goapani, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, residing at New Chawl, Damjibhai Lakhmichand Jain Dharma Sthanak, Opposite Kala Chowki Post Office, Parel Road, without the Fort, of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-six and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.)
A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR.
Sealer.

The 10th day of December, 1946
Messrs. VRAJLAL AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 1100

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
Item Costing Over Rs. 10,000|-
Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta on or before 12 noon on the 17th January, 1947.

Tender No. SP|B|GBI|2262 for the supply of scale beam with tripod hooks, chains and iron pans without weights to weigh up to 10 cwt.

Tender form with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, E.I. Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy, to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, E.I. Railway, direct by money order. Once these documents are issued, no refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and put into the Tender Box outside the General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative. (1089)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE

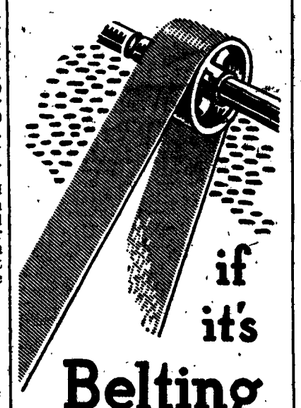
Under kind instructions from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, the undersigned will offer for Sale on Monday 23rd December, 1946, at 11 A.M. sharp at Gullanchi Camp near Nira (M.S.M. Rly.) 40 miles from Poona.

A large quantity of Stores in small lots.

Bullies of different sizes and length. Square timber Planking, Bamboo Bricks, Round logs timber, Tar drums, Kerosene tins, Door and Window frames, Bricks, ets., etc.

CONDITIONS:—Full amount on the fall of hammers and Store to be removed on or before 31-12-46.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to:—
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.
Telephone No. 722.
Telegram "Timber." (1090)



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